

The CAVALRY JOURNAL

Cavalry in
Future Wars

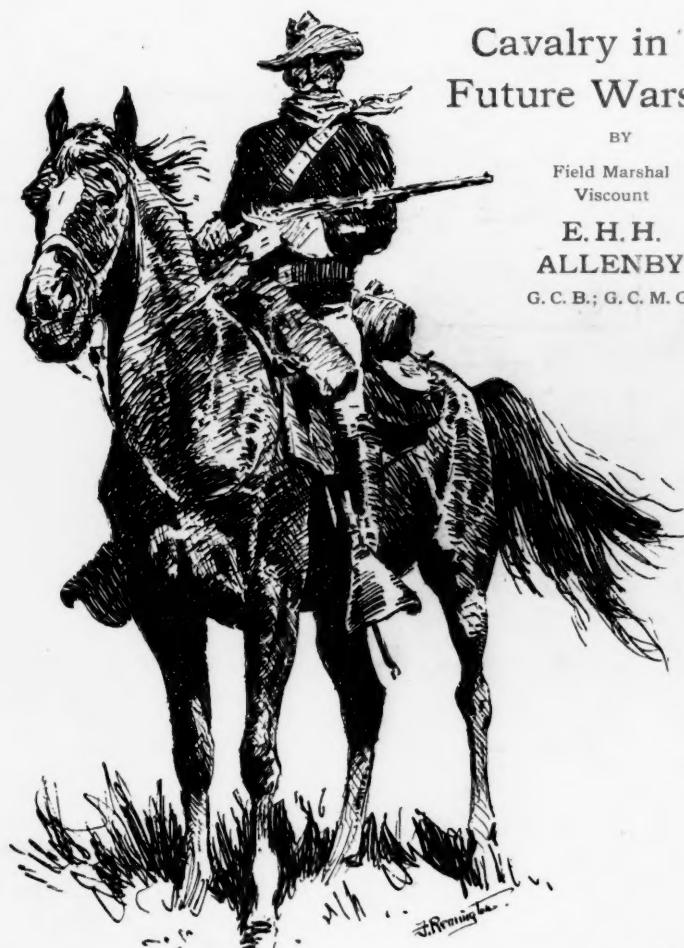
BY

Field Marshal
Viscount

E. H. H.
ALLENBY

G. C. B.; G. C. M. G.

JANUARY
1921



THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TACTICS

By BALCK
Colonel, German Army

FOURTH ENLARGED AND COMPLETELY REVISED EDITION

Authorized Translation from the German

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VOLUME XXX

JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER 122

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JUNIOR
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association, 316 Mills Building, Washington, D. C. Editor, Robert C. Richardson, Junior, Major of Cavalry. Managing Editor, Robert C. Hilldale. Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1920, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

The subscription price of the Cavalry Journal is \$2.50 per year.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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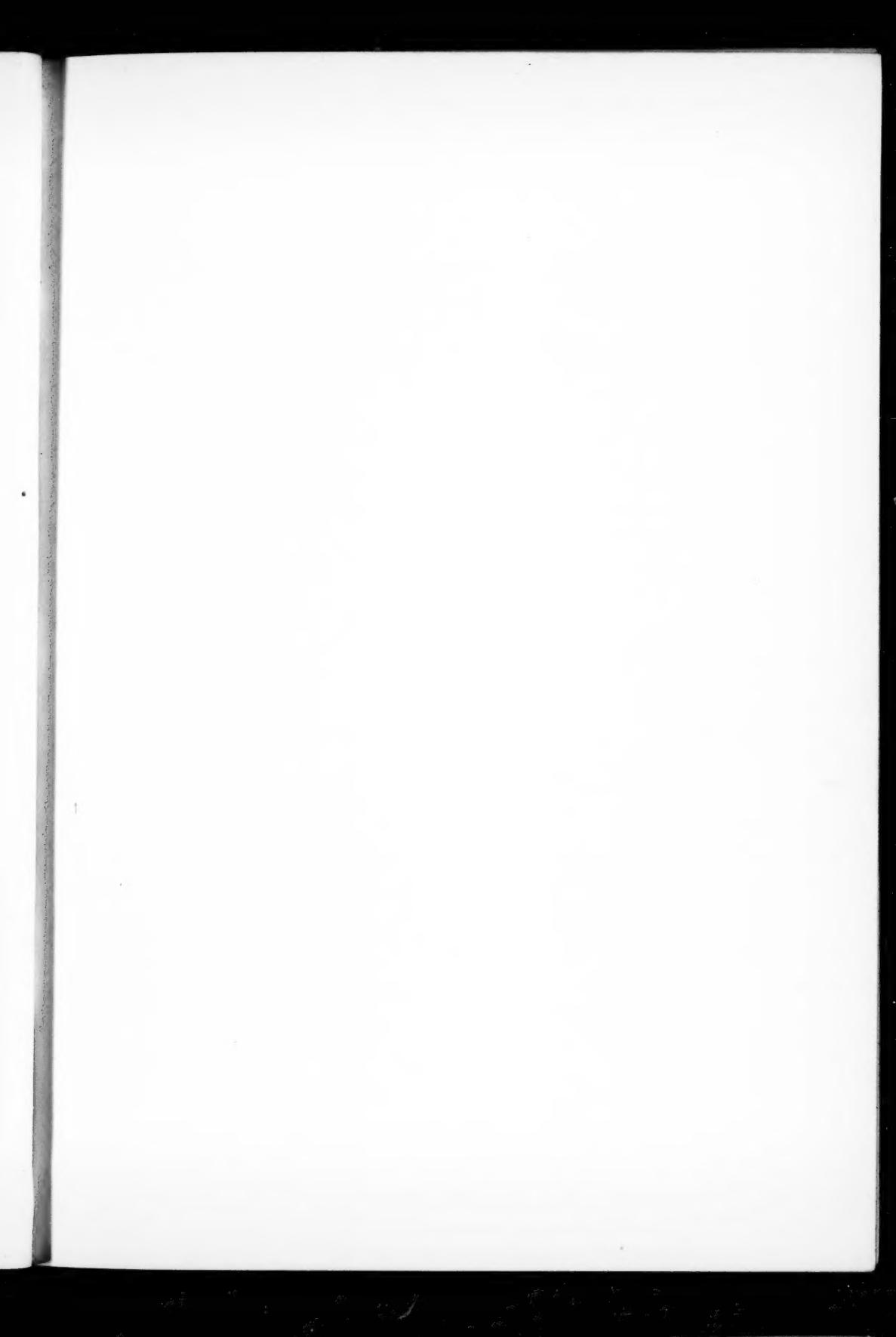
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Field-Marshal Viscount E. H. H. ALLENBY, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,
Colonel 5th Lancers and 1st Life Guards

From the picture by Captain Adrian Jones, M.V.O.

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THE
CAVALRY JOURNAL

VOL. XXX

JANUARY, 1921

No. 122

Cavalry in Future Wars

BY

Field-Marshall VISCOUNT E. H. H. ALLENBY, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

LONDON, October 23, 1920.

To the Editor of the CAVALRY JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly honored by the request made in your letter of the 8th instant, that I shall send a message to the American Cavalry.

I have been a Cavalry officer ever since I joined the Army, in 1882, and I have never felt more confidence in the future of our arm than I do today.

Those detractors who—before and even during the late war—were wont to declare that the Cavalry arm was obsolescent have been proved wrong. Recent inventions and appliances affecting the conditions of war, so far from lessening the power and the scope of Cavalry, have added thereto.

The principles of war are constant, but the methods of their application are ever changing; and the Cavalry arm, the arm of opportunity, always eager for ideas, has kept alert and vigilant. It has retained the good, rejected the bad, and has not shrunk from the new.

Armed with modern weapons of precision, rifle and machine-gun, in addition to its old-time equipment of sword and lance, and supported by mobile quick-firing artillery, Cavalry can adapt itself to any conditions. We used to hear, especially in peace maneuvers, that such or such a tract of country was suited to Cavalry action. The truth is, that Cavalry can and will fit its tactics to any country.

This has been shown repeatedly during the war just ended—in the wire-inclosed fields of Flanders, the holding clays of Picardy, the deserts of eastern and western Egypt, the alluvial areas of Mesopotamia, the rocky hills of Judea, the plains of the Palestine coast, the deep valley of the River Jordan, and the mountains of Moab.

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In the task of strategical reconnaissance, Cavalry has in a great measure been displaced by the recent development of the Air Service. Distant reconnaissance is carried out infinitely more expeditiously and more efficiently by aircraft than by horsemen. This effects economy in horse-power and manpower, and the Cavalry is thereby saved for its ever-important duties of tactical reconnaissance and of battle.

Tactical reconnaissance, including the keeping of touch and the filling of gaps on the long front of present-day battlefields, is still the business of the horseman.

The battle value of Cavalry increases with the breadth of vision bestowed by aircraft. The Air Service, by enlarging the horizon, renders possible such bold strokes by masses of horsemen as were seen in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria.

Cavalry enterprise is aided, too, by mechanical means of transport—lorries, tanks, armored cars—assuring supply, while fighting cars and swiftly moving tanks can work in co-operation with Cavalry and horse artillery over any ground. The machine-guns and automatic rifles, now forming part of the armament of our Cavalry, give of themselves great independence of action.

By adopting every helpful device, the mounted arm can continually improve its fighting power. Nevertheless, it must not lose faith in its old and tried weapons, the sword and the lance. The Cavalry leader who has the knowledge and the nerve will again and again find his opportunity to go in with the cold steel. Losses must be faced; but in modern war, as of old, experience teaches that a mounted attack exactly timed is almost always successful and is less costly than a prolonged fire fight.

The Cavalry leader, though he must be quick to see and to seize the opportune moment, must also have prudence and foresight. He should know exactly what he intends to do and what those under his command are capable of doing. Then when he takes a risk he takes it with open eyes and clear mind.

Finally, he must remember that he is a part of the whole, an auxiliary to other arms, with whose action that of the Cavalry must always be co-ordinated.

Yours sincerely,
Allenby A. G.

Leadership

BY

Major-General CHARLES P. SUMMERALL

THE SUBJECT of leadership presents phases that are not easily reduced to words. Military history emphasizes the value of the personal power of leaders, and there are many familiar names that pre-eminently hold our admiration because of the power of the personality of those who bore them in dominating armies and peoples in the crises of great wars. Interest at present naturally centers about more recent events, and it is believed that leadership was never more highly developed in either the civil or the military sense than during the World War. That there was civil leadership of the first order in all nations no one can doubt, but it is rather the application of the term to military men that is of interest to soldiers.

The exercise of the qualities that make the leader is almost as varied as the men themselves. Some act by speech and some by silence; some possess bearing or manner that carry conviction, while others, not so gifted, dominate by the force of will and the power of knowledge. In all, however, the greatest assets are personality and the understanding of that personality by all grades of a command. Military leadership requires technical ability and knowledge, not only of the profession of arms, but of human nature. It calls for deep sympathy, for the power of seeing from the point of view of others, for vision of accomplishment, and for a confidence in oneself and a faith in others that carry irresistible conviction. It requires example and courage, and loyalty to superiors and subordinates alike. A leader *may* know how to punish, but he *must* know how to reward; and he must never forget those who have served him faithfully and well. He must know how to delegate full responsibility to others, whether staff or line, but he must know also when to function for those who fail, when to make decisions and when to add his personal influence over the troops themselves. It has often been asked where a commander should be during an operation. No definite rule could be prescribed; but he must be at the place where he is most needed at the moment, whether at his post of command or with the troops. His judgment alone can guide him, but he must at all times be master of the situation.

The skillful leader will not give his men too great a task. It is remarkable how often the psychology of those who are to execute missions is overlooked by those who assign them. The effect, for example, of taking an intermediate objective gives new strength for the next step, while men will stabilize in their progress toward a too-distant objective upon meeting difficulties that are sure to be encountered.

Leadership is quite as important in the lower as in the higher grades. A leader must be known by his officers and men. It is quite surprising how

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many men do not know their officers, even their platoon commanders; yet men fight and die for their leaders rather than for the abstruse questions of international politics that produce wars. They will go forward for the officer they like or trust, when threats or fear of punishment will have no effect upon them. There is no better way for a platoon commander or a company commander to become a real leader of his men than by actually drilling and instructing them. An officer's deportment, the inflections of his voice, and the expressions in his face have a determining influence in gaining the confidence and control that are essential to leadership. Courage is an attribute that, happily, is common to men. There are few real cowards. It is, however, a weakness of human nature to surrender one's individuality and initiative at times of crises, such as battle. The difficulties of natural obstacles, fatigue, and danger combine to overwhelm men's determination to progress. It is here that the skillful leader becomes indispensable. His presence, the sound of his voice, and the expression in his face are sufficient to restore confidence and to prevent that disintegration which is a greater obstacle to success than the enemy's fire.

By way of illustration, there comes to mind one of the most able regimental commanders in the war. He lived constantly among his men and demonstrated his courage by sharing their dangers. He knew every officer and many of the men by name. He showed them that he was familiar with their difficulties and their deeds and that he had a genuine affection for them. He spoke to them kindly, yet always as their leader, and he never failed to commend and reward them for conspicuous acts. He talked to them and made them think as he thought. Yet he did not spare them in their tasks, and he sent them to the assault with unflinching determination. Even when his losses were disabling, he executed an order to attack with perfect stoicism, though he received it with the full expectation that it would direct the relief of his regiment. His loyalty was such that he did not question authority, even in his thoughts, and his own character permeated his command. His officers and men really loved him, and after battle it was pathetic to hear many men, suffering grievously from their wounds, ask eagerly if the Colonel came through safely. He combined the real elements of leadership, and he showed these same qualities when he commanded a brigade and a division. He was the type of leader who could always be relied upon to take his objective, and the taking of objectives is the real business of war.

Many examples of leadership could be cited in the Allied and in the American armies during the war, but it is believed that the distinguished Marshal Pétain has given expression to the highest qualities when he stated some of the reasons for his own success. Upon being asked after the Armistice the methods by which the French Army under his command attained such a high state of morale and efficiency, he replied somewhat as follows:

"When the war began I was a colonel. People thought I was cold because

LEADERSHIP

I had been an instructor at the staff college; but I really loved my soldiers. The mentality of our men is such that they respond to approval more than to disapproval. For example, when I commanded a battalion and my men made a mistake at drill, I did not criticise them, but told them that the error was my fault, as I had not made them understand me, and I explained the movement again. Then they would instinctively blame themselves, and try the harder to execute the movement correctly.

"When I took command of the army I found that many gallant deeds had not received recognition, and I awarded the Croix de Guerre wherever it was deserved. I also instituted the decoration of troops *en masse* by awarding the Croix de Guerre to regiments and decorating their colors. This raised the morale and the *esprit de corps* of the entire command. I also instituted the *fourragere* as a reward to regiments that particularly distinguished themselves in battle. Then I established the canteens, where soldiers could buy little luxuries and find recreation and comfort. I also ordered that men should be given furloughs, and that they should not be recalled for any emergency during their furloughs.

"Men think as their platoon leaders think. I visited every division and talked to the officers. I also visited the lines and the observation posts and talked with the artillery about the accurate adjustment of their fire."

Here indeed was not only a military genius, but a psychologist and an ideal leader of men. It cannot be wondered that the French Army responded like magic to his touch. He genuinely liked his soldiers and he could see from their point of view. He rewarded them and made them proud of their commands. He contributed to their comfort and their happiness by giving them privileges which were not detrimental to the success of his arms. He talked to his officers and implanted in their minds his own high purpose and his inflexible resolution, which they in turn transmitted to their men. He showed the troops that he knew the details of their technical work, and that he expected the best results from them. Thus he in turn inspired affection and confidence in the entire army. All knew him, though he could know only a very few, but his personality became a vital force in every grade.

There is really nothing new in these fundamental truths. In establishing the Legion of Honor, Napoleon more than realized his prophetic words to Lannes, and it will be recalled that when Nelson was congratulated after the Battle of the Nile, he replied simply: "It was my fortune to command a band of brothers."

For my own part, I feel that whatever success I may have had in the war was due to staffs and troops whose loyalty, devotion, and efficiency have never been surpassed and have seldom been equaled. On passing a group of soldiers in the late days of July, 1918, one of them remarked: "There goes the guy that patted the doughboys on the back at Soissons." I knew then that I had qualified as their leader.

Revision of Regulations

BY

Colonel GEORGE H. CAMERON, Cavalry

(Commandant, The Cavalry School)

BEFORE THE APPEARANCE of our Field Service Regulations of 1905, I read with much interest in General Kessler's "Tactique des Trois Armés" his views on employment of Cavalry, as follows:

"Reconnaissance for armies [he stated] is made by cavalry divisions *called independent.** . . . But corps commanders have equal need of information of the enemy; . . . and especially since their immediate front may have been completely uncovered by the cavalry division. For this purpose the commander of an army corps makes use of the corps brigade. The service performed by such a brigade of cavalry is called, in the act of May 28, 1895, 'front line security.' . . . but it is really service of information.

"It is to be regretted that regulations should use different terms for services absolutely analogous. This complication in definitions, explaining very simple matters, may lead to confusion in the minds of students; in a way, it tends to create two kinds of cavalry and to minimize the rôle of the corps cavalry.

"If the word *independent* is meant to convey the idea of independence of maneuver, it is superfluous, because every commander must have free choice of methods to carry out a *mission* with which he has been entrusted."

General Kessler's remarks made a lasting impression upon me on account of the two salient ideas: (*a*) There is *danger* in classification. (*b*) *Independent*, as applied to cavalry, is a word to be regarded with misgiving.

I wonder what the distinguished French general would say today, if for the last fifteen years he had followed the revisions of the U. S. Field Service Regulations, carefully noting the definitions and methods of employment of "independent cavalry," "divisional cavalry," "advance cavalry," and "advance-guard cavalry."

As to precision in distinguishing these four terms, I have frequently observed his apprehended "confusion in the minds of students," and, for that matter, one can even now start an endless debate thereon among our older officers.

* All italics are mine.—G. H. C.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

In our Field Service Regulations of 1905 appears the first definition of "Independent Cavalry" that I can find, viz:

"Cavalry detached from and operating at such a distance from a command that *tactical contact therewith is severed* is known as independent cavalry. Its commander must often act on his own initiative in carrying out orders which emanate from the commander of the whole force and render him temporarily independent of subordinate commanders."

Much of the "Field Dienst Ordnung" of 1900 was incorporated in our manual, including the term "divisional cavalry." The German manual reads:

"Reconnaissance on a large scale is performed by *cavalry divisions*; . . . the reconnaissance duties of *divisional cavalry*, while following the same principles, are confined to narrower limits."

The adoption of the term "divisional cavalry" is believed to have been the beginning of our troubles. The term means nothing if not the cavalry of the division; the division commander may certainly use it as he sees fit. But F. S. R., 1905, states:

"The divisional cavalry takes charge of *exploration* in the vicinity of the command. . . . Squadrons not required for the immediate *protection* [security?] of their divisions may be employed as independent cavalry."

By whom? It must be admitted that here is ground for confusion. The term "advance-guard cavalry," fortunately, cannot be misunderstood.

The revised edition of F. S. R. of 1910 introduces changes:

"Independent cavalry [it states] is that cavalry which, operating under the direction of the commander of an army or *separate* command, is detached on some special *mission*."

Here is to be noted little emphasis on the idea of severance of tactical contact and a stressing of the idea of a special job, and we also observe that a division in a corps cannot send off, as independent, squadrons not needed for protection.

The 1910 edition, in speaking of security, states:

"When not preceded by independent cavalry, the advance guard must, as a rule, be strong in cavalry; in such cases the commander [of any force?] determines whether to attach all of the *divisional* cavalry to the advance guard, or to retain a part for some special service."

After cavalry has been attached to the advance guard, we have a new term, *advance cavalry*, which is defined as "that part of the advance-guard cavalry preceding the support." However, we note that the same term, *advance cavalry*, has taken the place of the unambiguous outpost cavalry.

In the revision of 1914, there is increased confusion. The definition of independent cavalry has disappeared (probably due to the impossibility of

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reconciling adherents to the two widely opposite definitions previously cited), but the term itself is preserved. Divisional cavalry is now stated to be—

"the cavalry attached to an infantry division. When the division is operating independently, the divisional cavalry acts also as independent cavalry; when the division forms part of a field army, the divisional cavalry is known as *advance cavalry*."

And this revision still retains the definition of advance cavalry as "that part of the advance-guard cavalry," etc., and again uses the term in connection with outposts.

The 1914 edition was republished as "corrected to July 31, 1918," with no changes in the points above mentioned.

I now come to what prompted this article. In a very able lecture delivered recently at the School of the Line on "Tactics and Technique of Cavalry," the instructor, in speaking of reconnaissance, says:

"Another classification that is sometimes made is based on the methods employed rather than on the objects to be attained. The three types under this classification are protective, contact, and independent reconnaissance. . . . All such classifications and definitions are *academic* rather than *practical*. They are useful only to furnish a few terms to be used in the discussion of methods. The men engaged in the work of reconnaissance, and sometimes even the commanders sending them out, would have difficulty in classifying it."

Further along, in discussing corps cavalry, the lecturer says:

"In certain situations, when two or more divisions are advancing abreast, each division may have cavalry attached to it as divisional cavalry, and each division may use its cavalry either as *advance-guard cavalry* or as *advance cavalry*."

This statement is incontrovertible and easily understood by older officers, but how about the young student who reads in his Bible, the F. S. R., that "the advance cavalry is that part of the advance-guard cavalry," etc.?

Enough has been said to show the necessity of abolishing classifying terms that are not practical. Army Cavalry, Corps Cavalry, and, when attached, Divisional Cavalry, are terms to be used concerning organization—*i. e.*, as showing to what body the units belong. They should never be used as descriptive of duties to be performed.

Outpost Cavalry, Advance or Rear Guard Cavalry, and Flank Guard Cavalry cannot be misunderstood and are unobjectionable; but these terms should be used, not in connection with methods of employment, but as indicating the body to which cavalry units belong, albeit temporarily.

Let us do away with *independent* and *advance cavalry*.

No cavalry is ever really independent, unless perhaps some such irregular command as that of Pancho Villa, and, under our latest F. S. R., advance cavalry has three different meanings.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

Where the F. S. R. reads "acts as independent cavalry," we should simply say, "is detached" or "may be detached," and we then have a phrase with which all are familiar and that is correctly descriptive. This does not mean that any such term as "detached cavalry" should be allowed to grow up—a term requiring definition. By no means!

Let me illustrate: In par. 13, substitute for "independent" the words "that has been detached," and the sentence reads: "As a rule, only general instructions are given to a leader of cavalry that has been detached. It is usually sufficient to indicate," etc.

Paragraphs 14 and 15 would read:

"14. *By Army Cavalry*.—Reconnaissance by Army Cavalry will give, in a general way," etc. "On very wide fronts an army is generally covered by two or more bodies of the Army Cavalry," etc.

"15. *By Corps Cavalry*.—The cavalry of a separate corps may be detached in whole or in part, as previously explained; or, units thereof may be attached to the divisions, and are then called *divisional* cavalry; a separate division may detach its cavalry in whole or in part.

"When the Army Cavalry has been detached to the front, corps cavalry is frequently used under its corps commanders for a closer reconnaissance embodying security. It prevents surprise," etc.

This last is our "advance cavalry" and the French "front-line security." But no name other than corps or divisional is necessary. Its mission will be prescribed in the orders of the day, as explained later. If the Army Cavalry uncovers it and there is necessity of reconnaissance further to the front, the corps cavalry may be detached for the purpose by order or by authority of the Army Commander.

I am firmly convinced that one of the ideas in adopting the expression "independent cavalry" was to have what was considered a suitable heading in the column of "troops" of a written order. Why not write simply "Cavalry"?

For an advance, if the cavalry is *in front*, its organization and commander are given under (a) cavalry, and under 3(a) is stated its mission. Nobody will split hairs as to whether it is "independent" or "advance," yet everybody will be well informed as to where it is and what it is sent to accomplish. If the cavalry has been sent away on a special mission, *not in front*, we would have (a) Advance Guard and (d) or (e), Cavalry; under 3(d) or 3(e) would be stated its mission, if considered advisable or desirable. If not, the order might read: "The cavalry has been detached under special instructions, discretionary order," etc. For advance guards and outposts if we read (a) Cavalry, we know at once that the *specified* cavalry is out in front, and that the remaining cavalry is in the support, where also it is *specified*. For a retreat or rear guard, we would have (c) or (d) Cavalry, not Rear Cavalry.

Finally, take the case of a separate division to which a regiment of cavalry has been attached. General A decides to send Colonel A, with two squadrons, off on a secret mission. (F. S. R. independent cavalry.) He also feels that he

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needs reconnaissance well to the front and detaches Major B, with three troops, retaining control himself. (F. S. R. independent cavalry or advance cavalry? To the beginner there is room for argument.) He assigns Troop H to the advance guard.

This situation is very simply handled in the order. In the column of "Troops" we would have (a) Cavalry: Major B, 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry (less Troop H), and (d) Cavalry: Colonel A, 1st Cavalry (less 1 Squadron). Under 3a, instead of the customary "The advance cavalry will do thus and so," we would write: "Major B's command will start at 6 a. m., trot to Easton, scouting," etc., and under 3d we would write: "Colonel A's command has been detached under special instructions." Troop H would, of course, appear in its proper place under (b) Advance Guard.

FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIAN CAVALRY

A FINE TRIBUTE has been sent to the Canadian Cavalry by Marshal Foch, who expresses his admiration of them and his pride at having had such soldiers under his command. He says:

"In the month of March, 1918, the war was at the gate of Amiens. It was vital for us to maintain close union between the British and French armies. On March 30th, at Montreuil, and on April 1st, at Santerre, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade succeeded, by its magnificent and unconquerable dash, in breaking the spirit of the enemy attack. Thanks to this brigade, the situation, agonizing as it had been at the opening of the battle, was saved."

The Relations Which Should Exist Between the War Department and the Forces in the Field

BY

Brigadier General FOX CONNER

THE RELATIONS between the War Department and the forces in the field have as their ultimate object success in war, and it is, therefore, from considering the nature of the larger problems of war that we must in the first instance form a conception of the ideal which these relations should approach.

The very definition of war, as "*the armed conflict resulting from irreconcilable differences between the policies, ideals, or aspirations of two or more States or peoples,*" establishes the fundamental principle that the general ends to be attained by war are political in their nature and must be determined by governments—interpreting, in democracies, the will of their peoples. But since ends sought make varying demands on resources, and since military considerations may force changes in those ends, it is evident that that part of the military organization which is charged with the preparation of basic plans should be a part of, or in the closest possible touch with, the government.

If, now, we search the lessons of the past as constituting the best guide for the future, we may lay down a postulate of success in modern war, as follows: *The successful prosecution of war on a great scale requires that all the resources of the nation, in men and material, be rendered available; that these resources be augmented from the neutral world, and that the forces thus assembled be employed from the beginning, so as to obtain quick and decisive, or at least far-reaching, success.*

The proof of the above statements is hardly necessary, and all military men will probably admit these three prerequisites: (1) the necessity for government defining the ends sought by war; (2) the necessity for rendering available all the resources of the State; and (3) the necessity of so employing those resources as to assure success from the beginning.

Admitting so much, we must conclude that an ideal organization for modern war would have as its head a single authority, on whom would fall the burden of actuating all the parts of the vast machine of the nation in arms, and with whom would rest the ultimate decision and power over all questions as to the ends to be attained by the particular war; of putting the resources of the State into the field, of supplementing these resources by drawing on the world at large, and of actually employing the available resources in battle.

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Manifestly such a single authority would be the head of the State—in fact, if not in name. But it is equally evident that, even though the head of the State have all the qualities of a Napoleon, no single authority can decide all the multitudinous questions arising in modern war, and for that reason a sound organization, existing, perfected, and functioning in peace time, is more necessary today than ever before, and will be more necessary tomorrow than today.

Many minor differences of opinion as to organization may exist, but any considerable study necessarily leads to the conclusion that the fundamental test of sound organization requires that each subdivision be made on clear-cut functional lines. If we apply such a test, not only to an ideal organization, but to any workable system of handling the nation in arms, it at once appears that the line of demarcation between the first great subdivisions is only to be found between the functions of mobilizing the resources in men and material and the actual employment of these forces against the enemy.

Summing up, without more ado, an ideal organization, from the purely military standpoint, and using concrete names for subdivisions, we may say: The head of the State should be the supreme authority in war, and he should have the necessary ability and training to qualify him for command in the field. Under such a supreme commander and with their heads actuated by him alone, there should be two distinct co-ordinate bodies—the War Department, charged with exploiting to the maximum resources in men, money, and material, and the General Headquarters, charged with planning in time of peace and with executing in time of war actual operations in the theater of war.

The nearest approach, in modern times, to such an ideal system was that existing in Germany in 1914. While we should avoid any evils, militaristic or other, into which Germany may have fallen, we should not blind ourselves to the efficiency of her organization, as evidenced by the fact that its overturning required more than four years of the most strenuous efforts of virtually the whole of the civilized world—and of much of the uncivilized world as well.

The important feature of a more or less ideal system is, then, the absolute divorce of the War Department from operative control of armies actually engaged with the enemy. The opposite of such a system is found in the detailed control of campaigns from the seat of government by War Department officials; and history records many examples of such attempted control. Typical among these are the Aulic Council at Vienna during the early Napoleonic Wars—result, Austria crushed; the attempted control from Paris of operations in the Crimea—solved by the commander in the field cutting the cables; Stanton and Halleck in the Civil War—consequence, the Union constantly threatened with defeat by the Confederacy, notwithstanding the relatively weak resources of the South, until Grant was given supreme authority as the Commander-in-Chief of all the Northern Armies. Happily, our own participation in the World War was free from any War Department interference with actual oper-

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ations; but the numerous examples of such interference by the war ministries of associated powers invariably appear to have been accompanied by deplorable results.

But, desirable or not, our institutions do not permit the militaristic organization in which the head of the State is at the same time the active military as well as political leader. With us, the sole active authority in peace-time military preparation is, so far as the government is concerned, the Secretary of War. Yet the history of the Civil War after the advent of Grant and our participation in the World War demonstrate that our system of government and the genius of our institutions are admirably adapted to the waging of war, provided only that those in authority know how to apply and utilize them.

In fact, the convention presided over by Washington, and with the lessons of the seven-year struggle for independence fresh in their minds, could hardly fail to harmonize with our institutions a thoroughly satisfactory system of war powers and to write those powers into the Constitution. Thus the Constitution provides for obtaining the maximum popular support by placing upon the representatives of the people in the Congress the sole responsibility for declaring war. But, once war has been declared, the Constitution gives unlimited power to the President; the word "unlimited" is used without reservation, for neither Tsar nor Emperor has ever had greater powers than are confided to the President of the United States in time of war.

Coming to a more specific consideration of the functions of commanders in the field and their relations with the War Department, we may at once agree that all the forces in a single theater of operations must be under a single commander, and that higher authority must give that commander full powers, intervening only so far as may be necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the particular theater of operations with events in other theaters. If this be assumed, and it must if we have learned any one of the innumerable lessons of the past, then the question reduces to whether we should place the several commanders of theaters of operations, in the event that there are more than one, under a Commander-in-Chief in the field, or whether each commander of a theater of operations should be directly controlled by the War Department.

Now, it is apparent that two or more theaters of operations may be so closely interrelated into a single theater of war as to require, to insure success, a co-ordination of effort comparable to that necessary in a single theater of operations. Thus, while theaters of war continue to monopolize most strategical questions, the great masses employed in modern war have made it necessary to break down the monopoly enjoyed by theaters of operations over tactical questions and have therefore emphasized the importance of a single commander in the field for each theater of war. An example of this was shown on the Western Front in the World War. During most of the war the Western Front was, at any particular time, divided into distinct theaters of operations. Almost without exception, each of these theaters of operations had its own single commander; and yet all agree that real co-operation on the Western Front was not

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reached by the Allies until the principle of unity of command was accepted and a single commander appointed for this theater of war.

To examine every possible theater within which we may wage a future war, and to determine for each concrete case whether such close interrelation of theaters of operations exist as to demand a single commander in the field, is hardly practicable.

We may, however, so classify the future wars in which we might be involved as readily to reach at least a theoretical conclusion. For our purposes, we may further confine our classification to such major wars as would require something approaching our maximum effort. Major wars may at once be divided into those waged on our own frontiers or those in which all principal theaters are at a distance from our shores. Our geographical position is of itself sufficient to lead us to conclude that, unless the enemy or combination of enemies is powerful enough to bring the conflict to our frontiers, we must go at least three thousand miles from our shores to reach a possible theater of war.

Again, a glance at our own geographical position and that of other first-class powers is sufficient to justify the conclusion that, should we once more be called upon to wage a great war beyond the seas, we will find, as we did in 1917, a single theater within which the concentration of our efforts will clearly lead to the earliest decision. In other words, we would in another great war beyond the sea necessarily confront very similar conditions to those which we faced in 1917-1918. To recall briefly those conditions, we may say that the theater of our participation in the World War was three thousand miles from home; our frontiers and coasts could hardly be molested, much less seriously threatened, and it was evident to all but a very few visionaries that the decision was to be sought on the Western Front, and, accordingly, that all our important operations must be concentrated under a single commander in France. Our real work in the World War, then, lay within a territory but little larger than a single one of many of our States, and there could be no serious question of dispersing our resources.

We must, however, admit that in the event of another overseas war we may have to employ a distinct force, so peculiar in nature, so small in size, or so detached from vital theaters of operations, or so partaking of all these characteristics, as to make it desirable to place the commander of such a force directly under the War Department. As a historical example of such a case, we may consider the American force in Siberia during the World War. This was a relatively minor force, organized more for political than military ends, far removed from the main theater of war, and unable to influence events in that theater. Manifestly, the War Department solution of making the Siberian force an independent one, directly under the Department, was desirable.

Putting the conclusions concretely, it is believed that, in so far as concerns war overseas, we should repeat the policy of 1917-1918, namely, appoint a Commander-in-Chief for all our land forces in the theater of war and give that

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commander absolute control over all questions of employing all the resources which the War Department succeeds in making available, the possible exceptions to such absolute control being found only in minor forces employed, for political reasons, far away from the main theater.

It must, however, be recognized that a certain danger exists in making exceptions of even minor forces. Events may cause such forces ultimately to become a considerable drain upon resources, and crises may well be expected in which the presence of even a few thousand additional troops in the decisive theater might mean our definite success. Not only should detached forces be instinctively disfavored by the War Department, but, as a practical working rule, the Department would do well to call for the recommendations of the principal commander in the field before diverting even an insignificant force from the principal theater.

Coming to the assumption of a war on our own frontiers, we find a very different situation from that which existed in the World War. While we must seek means whereby we may gain the advantage of initiative—and such means are available—we were foolish not to realize that, as against any combination powerful enough to bring a war of magnitude to our frontiers, our problem is largely one of strategical defense. Whatever the opportunities for the offense, we must hold Panama and Hawaii and we must protect our immense coast line.

Considering now our several frontiers, a mere glance at an up-to-date map of communications indicates that against an attack from north, east, west, or south our corresponding frontier region constitutes a single theater of war, one within which the closest possible co-operation of all available forces is the price of success, and one which should therefore be under a single commander in the field. In fact, if we compare the possibilities along any one of our frontiers with the historical example of the Civil War, we may well conclude that the means of communication of today between New York and Seattle, Seattle and Los Angeles, New York and Charleston, or similarly important points on our southern frontier, are little, if any, inferior to those which existed between Virginia and Kentucky or Tennessee at the time when it was found essential to give Grant supreme command over the Army of the Tennessee as well as over the Army of the Potomac.

Such general considerations lead to the conclusion that, in the event of a war in which any one of our frontiers becomes the main theater, it is essential that all the troops in that theater be under a single commander in the field.

Detailed strategical and tactical studies in which possible hostile combinations and the means of meeting such enemies are considered but reinforce the conclusion that a single commander in the field is essential. Other lines of thought also lead to an identical conclusion. For example, if we assume that, in spite of all, the War Department attempts to exercise a detailed control, it certainly cannot do so without closer contact with the armies than is to be

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found in the rooms of the War Department. This means the establishment of some sort of a headquarters in the field. This in turn implies the detaching of personnel from the War Department General Staff and the War Department bureaus; and if there is any single lesson to be learned from the World War it is the evil effects of breaking up the War Department machinery by detaching trained personnel on the outbreak of war. Then, too, the personnel sent from Washington to the northwest could, in the event of that becoming for the time being the most important center of operations, hardly have merely the status of inspectors or liaison officers; and this implies that either the Chief of Staff or a principal assistant must establish an advance headquarters and spend much of his time there. If the first lesson from the World War is that the outbreak of war must not be a signal for the disruption of the War Department personnel, the second lesson is that in time of war the Chief of Staff and his principal assistants are taxed to the utmost in solving the vast problem of mobilizing our resources.

But we have as yet only considered the question of the command of the forces within a single frontier region which might of itself be the principal theater of war. Undoubtedly there would be such a principal theater; but any combination powerful enough to bring a great war to our shores may not, and probably will not, limit itself to a single theater, and we must foresee the necessity for putting important forces into other theaters. This brings up the question as to whether or not in a war on our continent we should place all our forces in the field under a single G. H. Q.

The argument that the rôles of Panama and Hawaii and of the seacoast districts are purely defensive, and that, aside from those coast forts within the anticipated theaters of war, there can be no question of direct co-operation between their garrisons and the armies, is not enough to justify the divorce of these garrisons from G. H. Q. control. The real function of G. H. Q. is to decide upon the vitally important points, to determine the degree of risk that can be run at less important points, and to concentrate all available power in obtaining the decision at the point selected.

If G. H. Q. is to be really free to concentrate all possible forces on the decisive points, the War Department should give the commander in the field power over all the resources which it has succeeded in making available. This does not mean that the War Department should wash its hands of any control over G. H. Q. The War Department must retain that control, and of course the War Department may order a certain disposition of troops. But such an order should only be given for a good and sufficient reason and, as a rule, for one having additional grounds than purely military ones. If the War Department can find an infinitely wiser commander and an incomparably more skillful G. H. Q. staff, then the old should be deposed and make way for the new; but the powers and the responsibilities of the G. H. Q. should be well-nigh absolute in all that affects combat troops and their immediate auxiliaries.

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To summarize: I believe that, in the event of war with a combination powerful enough to make North America the principal scene of hostilities, we should have a G. H. Q., and that G. H. Q. should have control over all the land forces which are ready for combat, reserving to the War Department the, if anything, even more difficult task of making our resources available.

But the complete control which is advocated for G. H. Q. need not and should not exactly parallel in all its details the system which was employed in France. In France the G. H. Q., A. E. F., had complete control, not only over all combat troops, but over *all* troops, replacements, and supplies in Europe; and such control was essential to meet the conditions that existed. Conditions, however, would be quite different in a great war on our own continent. Our forces would be immediately based on the home territory, and the work of the large S. O. S. organization functioning directly under G. H. Q., which was necessary in France, could well be taken care of otherwise. Each theater of operations would of necessity have a certain service of supply, but the great reserves of supply, both in men and material, would be better placed in interior depots, and these depots should, it is believed, depend directly upon the War Department. Nevertheless, all decisions as to *priorities* of supply should be vested in the G. H. Q., for the simple reason that available resources are habitually less than the demands, and that, consequently, the allotment of supplies is of equal strategic and tactical importance as the allotment of combat units, even though the former follows to a degree the latter.

Due to its great importance, I would repeat that, while there should not exist an S. O. S. under the direct orders of G. H. Q., all questions of priorities of supply should be settled by the War Department in accordance with the requests of G. H. Q. Under this solution it must be noted that the G-1 and G-4 sections of the G. H. Q. would require practically the same strength and organization as though the S. O. S. were immediately dependent upon G. H. Q., the outstanding exception in working methods being that regulating officers would depend upon the headquarters of the several theaters of operations, and that the commanding generals of the several services of supply of these theaters would draw against War Department depots on some system of credits made on recommendation of G. H. Q.

I believe that the conclusions which have been given are sound. If we accept this as true, the final question is to apply the conclusions to our existing military machinery, and if that machinery is not complete, to supply any missing cogs.

It seems probable that at least three of the army headquarters authorized by the present law will be established. This is a long step in the right direction, especially if each of these army headquarters be required to prepare and keep up to date complete plans for possible operations within its respective territory. But it is not possible so to arrange army territories as to include within any one of them the entire field of probable operations in any considerable war.

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The plans prepared by the several army headquarters would, therefore, be of little practical value unless such plans were based upon and co-ordinated by a comprehensive plan for the solution of the problem presented by each possible hostile combination as a single problem of national defense.

At present the only agency for the preparation of such a plan is the War Department. Aside from any question of defective organization within the Department, our present system would either throw upon a hastily assembled personnel the burden of carrying out a plan with which it would be wholly unfamiliar, or else would necessitate the disruption of the War Department on the outbreak of war. Neither of these evils is to be chosen, but both are strenuously to be avoided, and it therefore seems to me that the provision in time of peace of at least the nucleus of a G. H. Q. is of vital importance. I believe I will be supported in this by any officer who knows anything of the struggles of A. E. F., G. H. Q., to give birth to itself.

There may be several ways in which at least a nucleus for each of the higher staffs might be satisfactorily formed; but from my experience in France I am *certain* that they *must* be formed in some way or other, and that it is *utterly impossible* to improvise an effective staff within a less period than is counted in months. Unless we form *in time of peace* the necessary higher staffs, divide those staffs on functional lines, and charge them in time of peace with their appropriate part of planning and preparing, we shall, in the event of having to meet in battle a combination powerful enough to bring war to our own shores and in the absence of allies behind whose lines we may spend months and months in preparing, court disaster, or at best run the risk of seeing the enemy's rule temporarily established on American territory, as it was in 1812.

A Jaunt Around the World, with Some Fleeting Observations

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE A. WINTERBURN, Cavalry

EARLY IN JANUARY, 1920, General Frank T. Hines, then the Chief of the Transportation Service, called me into his office and asked me how I would like a trip around the world. The proposition was certainly alluring and, forgetting my addiction to *mal de mer*, I replied that nothing would be more acceptable.

A few days later I received confidential instructions, which were published the next day, for the benefit of a few friends, in the *Washington Post*, to proceed to Vladivostok, Siberia, as special representative of the Transportation Service in connection with the repatriation of troops of Czechoslovakia that were marooned in Siberia.

Under an agreement between the British and the American Governments, approximately 72,000 Czechoslovaks, Poles, Serbs, Rumanians, etc., were to be transported from Siberia, each government assuming the repatriation of 36,000 to Europe. The Secretary of War had designated General Hines to assume entire charge of the American part of the repatriation.

My original instructions contemplated only a short stay in Vladivostok; then a return to New York on one of the transports carrying the Czechoslovaks to Trieste, Italy, via the Suez Canal. At Trieste all of the Czechoslovaks were to be disembarked and entrained for Prague.

Accordingly, I set forth on my long voyage, leaving San Francisco on the *Mount Vernon*, the transport assigned this duty. When about 900 miles out, engine trouble occurred, and we made an about face for San Francisco. A fresh start was now made from San Pedro, California, on the transport *Edellyn*, bound for Yokohama and Vladivostok. Very rough weather was encountered crossing the Pacific, deck-houses and life-boats being washed away. I am rather of the opinion that some vessels do not need bottoms, as I never recall the time that the *Edellyn* was not lying on her port or starboard beam.

From Yokohama I proceeded by rail to Tsuruga, on the west coast of Japan. I had always thought that a Mex. Colonel in full regalia, wearing ribbons indicating fierce struggles in the United States, during the Spanish War; mortal combats in the Philippines; heroic service on the Mexican border, together with a few indicating athletic prowess, would impress all foreigners. Not so with the Russian consul at Tsuruga. In spite of diplomatic approach, threats, and offers of bribery, he refused to allow me to depart on the good Russian ship *Penza*. All this because I had forgotten the mere formality of securing a pass-

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port. I then decided to use purely Russian methods, and through a Danish interpreter found that by loaning one of the steamer's stewards 20 yen I could be locked in a stateroom and not discovered until the ship was at sea. My G-3 plans worked admirably and on March 19 I arrived at Vladivostok.

Upon reporting to Major-General Graves, Commanding the Siberian Expeditionary Forces at Vladivostok, I was handed a cablegram directing that I remain at Vladivostok in charge of the repatriation of the marooned Czechoslovaks who were to be handled by American transports.

On April 1 the last of the American Siberian Expeditionary Forces evacuated Siberia and I, with Major W. M. Dixon, Q. M. C.; Captain James B. O'Toole, Q. M. C.; Second Lieutenant J. R. Northup, Corps of Interpreters, and Sergeants Guth and Myers, Q. M. C., remained in Siberia the sole representatives of the War Department.

On April 4, about 11 p. m., while sleeping at Red Cross headquarters, I was awakened by machine-gun and rifle fire. Upon arising and investigating, I found that this fire not only came from buildings and streets in the immediate vicinity, but the entire city of Vladivostok resounded with noises of combat. Lieutenant-Colonel Eichelberger, Intelligence Division, who was awaiting transportation to Japan, and I determined upon a tour of investigation, but just as we were leaving the main entrance of the Red Cross Building two Czech soldiers, mortally wounded, were brought into the Red Cross Hospital. It appeared that the Japs were firing at everybody and everything that moved. Deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, and that one need not necessarily dodge bullets to get medals, we decided to postpone the investigation.

The Japanese Army Headquarters claimed that the action was taken as a defensive measure against attacks by Russian patrols. I do remember having seen a Russian soldier with a gun and a few cartridges the day before. At any rate, the Japs won and have stayed one since that date. There were comparatively few casualties, outside of denting the fronts of buildings and smashing windows, although the streets of Vladivostok were filled with flying missiles for hours.

Vladivostok at this time was certainly a point for study in nationalities. One had only to sit at the Embarkation Office window on Svetlanskaya and see a kaleidoscopic stream of Russians, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Italians, Poles, French, Czechs, Rumanians, Serbians, Kamchatkans, Indians, Jugoslavs, Austrians, Germans, with a small percentage of British and Americans, pass in endless procession. As these representatives of the various nationalities composed both military and civilian personnel, one can visualize the moving picture it made. One must remember that nobody works in Vladivostok except Chinese and Korean coolies.

The maritime provinces of Siberia are not completely occupied by Japanese

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troops, and while a Russian Government functions, this government owes no allegiance to Lenin and Trotsky. These Russian officials are imbued more or less with Bolshevikistic tendencies, but Japanese control prevents any demonstration really partaking of Bolshevism. When looking at the blood-red flags which are flown from all government buildings, and then at similar ones indicating street repairs and dangerous points, I could not help but wonder if both did not indicate the same thing.

Living conditions among the general population were intolerable. However, all allies maintained military or diplomatic missions at Vladivostok and many formal and elaborate social functions were in order.

During the early part of May, I made a trip to get first-hand information as to the railroad movement. As the trip from Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, a distance of about five hundred miles, took ten days, one can gain some idea of the transportation difficulties.

Harbin was found to be a haven for many exiled Russian officials and many ex-army officers. The night life partook of the old Russian atmosphere. Cabarets and theaters opened their doors at midnight and continued open until daylight. All these exiled Russians seemed to be living in the hope that they would one day return to their own and the old life. Futile hope!

As the Czechoslovak troops were stationed along the Siberian Railway for a distance of over 3,000 miles, the task of transporting them to the Pacific coast was no easy one.

The Siberian Railway was guarded and operated by various allies. Its equipment was depleted and in poor condition, through continued strife and abuse. Numerous obstacles that must necessarily arise from divided control made traffic difficult. In every way the movement of this large number of troops over a railway practically out of commission demonstrated what can be done with the impossible.

In connection with the operation of the Siberian railways, too much credit cannot be given the American Siberian Railway Corps operating under the direction of the State Department. These American railway men, operating at a distinct disadvantage, in spite of deliberately placed obstacles, at points of duty involving danger and intolerable living conditions, wrought wonders. It is safe to say that, without their help, the Czechoslovak repatriation would have been greatly retarded.

During the entire period of Czech operations in Siberia, practically all the organizations had been using the rolling stock of the Siberian Railway as barracks. So, when the movement westward was ordered, motive power was the only difficulty, and as fast as engines could be provided those echelons farthest west (Lake Baikal District) were started on their long journey eastward, which in some cases lasted for months. Echelons moved as opportunity offered, stopping at sidings for protracted periods. The trains of these ech-

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elons, as they proceeded eastward, took on a very gala appearance. Cars were gaily decorated with paintings, both inside and out. Rustic galleries containing miniature gardens were built on the sides of the cars, and many fantastic arrangements calculated to please the eye and increase the comfort of the personnel were visible. As the trains carried the wives and children of the troop personnel, the echelons, which filled every siding for hundreds of miles, presented quite a domestic appearance. There being no cubic air laws in Siberia, all cars were densely packed. The Czechs found it necessary to come up for air only during the summer.

It might be well to explain just how the Czechoslovak troops came to be in Siberia. These troops originally formed a part of the Austrian Army operating against the Russians in Galicia. They deserted from the Austrian Army during the years 1914 and 1915. After surrendering to the Russian forces, they were held as prisoners for a period of nearly two years, or until the upheaval in Russia resulting in the downfall of the Czar. An agreement was then made with the Russian *de facto* government and Czechoslovak legions were formed. These legions operated with the Russian forces against Germany and Austria until the Russian Bolshevik gained the upper hand.

The legions were at this time in the vicinity of Kief, Ukraine, and, not being in sympathy with Bolshevik cause, the Allies, in February, 1918, decided to transfer them to the French front via Vladivostok, Siberia.

This almost impossible task was immediately commenced, and had so far progressed when the Armistice was declared, in 1918, that one regiment had already reached Vladivostok. The rear guard, consisting of two regiments, was at this time on the Russian Volga. The balance of the force, over 50,000 troops, was scattered along the Siberian Railway a distance of over 5,000 miles.

It was later found that these troops would not be needed in France, and hence it was decided to use them to operate against the Bolsheviks in Siberia and in aid of Admiral Kolchak, who was commanding the forces in eastern Siberia, attempting to re-establish the old régime, or rather to overthrow the Bolsheviks.

Early in the summer of 1919 it evidently became apparent to the Czech forces that the atrocities and crimes committed by the reactionary forces under Kolchak were just as vicious as those attributed to the Bolsheviks, so that no further support was given Kolchak and a neutral attitude was assumed in connection with Siberian affairs. About this time conferences were commenced in the Supreme Council, in Paris, with the view to repatriating the marooned Czech forces, with the result that final arrangements were made late in the fall of 1919 for their repatriation.

All of the operations of the Czechoslovaks in Russia and Siberia were accomplished only by force of arms, a recountal of which would fill volumes and picture battles, marches, expeditions, and incidents that would rival fiction.

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From a cavalry point of view, there was not much to speak of in connection with Siberia. Very little cavalry was used during the Kolchak and Bolshevik operations. The Japs have a few squadrons on duty in the vicinity of Vladivostok. All these squadrons are comparatively well mounted, having secured many suitable animals during their Siberian service. The Jap, however, is not built to be a dashing cavalryman, although he takes the arm very seriously. The Czechoslovak legions also maintained two regiments of cavalry. As these squadrons were officered by ex-officers of the Austrian Cavalry, they presented a very creditable appearance. Outside the animals obtained for the Japanese and Czechoslovak Cavalry, which consisted of the pick of the horses found over a great area of Siberia, only small, hardy Siberian and Manchurian ponies are encountered. Strange to say, one very seldom sees an animal poor in flesh, which fact results from the feeding of soybean, which is grown in abundant quantities in Manchuria and Siberia.

Trotting and running races are held from time to time at the Vladivostok hippodrome, but the class of animals entered is very mediocre and the sport exceptionally crooked.

In Vladivostok I discovered a new use for mounted men when I found a pilot could be sent on horseback to board a ship and pilot it into the harbor. I might explain that the pilot rode out on the ice.

On September 2 the last American transport, the *Heffron*, took aboard its Czech personnel and proceeded to Trieste, Italy, via Panama Canal, and at this writing is en route to New York, having reached Trieste November 10.

On August 24 I, with all office personnel except Captain O'Toole, who accompanied the U. S. A. Transport *Heffron*, boarded the transport *President Grant* and commenced my long journey homeward via Suez. This vessel carried approximately 6,000 Czechoslovak troops, completing the total of 36,000 that were repatriated in American vessels.

At Singapore a stop of one day was made; this was ample to motor over the island and enjoy a good meal at the Hotel Raffles.

Arriving at Colombo, Ceylon, September 15, there was a stop of five days. Visits were made to Kandy, the ancient seat of the Singalese kings, and to Galle, the original Dutch settlement. This being the home of precious jewels, nearly everybody invested, but trading with Singalese stone merchants only verified the statement I had heard previous to arrival, "No matter what you buy or what price you pay for anything in Colombo, you are stung."

I noted many good polo ponies at this point, where the game, as in all India, is one of the principal sports of the British residents.

After visiting Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, one could not help but note the orderly and clean appearance of all British colonies, but everywhere rumblings were heard and every place reflected the unsettled condition of peoples.

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Then followed a torrid trip through the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. In passing through the Red Sea, I found that my Biblical education had been sadly neglected, as I had great difficulty in determining whether the Ark had rested on Ararat or Sinai, nor was I quite sure who lead the hosts across the Red Sea.

At Port Said, a trip to Cairo was in order. The Pyramids and Sphinx appeared to be everything claimed for them and looked their age. The Egyptian does not take kindly to the new British program and was willing to discuss the matter with any one who would listen. I am inclined to think this unrest will be difficult to curb.

A fine sight for a cavalryman in Egypt is viewing the wonderful specimens of Arab horseflesh seen, both in harness and under saddle, in the streets of Cairo and vicinity. They are certainly beautiful animals, and while a little under our required height for cavalry, would come nearer filling our specifications than anything I have ever seen.

The camp at the British base on the Suez Canal from which General Allenby's operations against Palestine were conducted was full of interest. As these troops were principally cavalry, I spent an interesting day visiting the camps and was very cordially treated during my stay. The troops were principally Indian, and I was impressed with their discipline, their horsemanship, and particularly with the excellent care they gave their mounts. The mounts appeared to me to be good and all appeared to have blood.

Arriving at Trieste, Italy, October 13, arrangements were made to leave the vessel, make a short trip through Europe, visiting points of interest and the battlefields, and rejoining the transport at Gibraltar.

At Trieste the usual daily strike was encountered. Upon boarding the train for Venice at 5 p. m., we were informed that a strike of railroad employees would take place, lasting two hours. We were further informed that if we would stay over until next day we could enjoy the nightly riot. The daily sport seems to be to hold a universal rejoicing, celebrating the release from Austrian tyranny; and, after spending an hour or two at this, to choose up sides, pull off a riot, and tear down a few buildings, etc. The police and soldiers are well protected during this sport, being kept in fortified barracks only reducible by artillery.

Arriving at Venice, it was found full of water, as advertised. They had gondolas and everything. Seriously speaking, the Plaza of St. Marks was the most impressive sight seen. Sweet-throated Italian singers serenaded us beneath our lattice. We listened enthralled, and, upon appearing at said lattice to thank them, were roundly cussed for our pains. It seemed it was not thanks, but cash that was wanted.

This is the only point in my travels that I am willing to concede is not suitable for cavalry operations.

A JAUNT AROUND THE WORLD

The Cathedral at Milan was on the job, but that was about the only thing in Milan that was. During our visit there dense crowds thronged the streets, and inquiry evolved the information that a strike or strikes were in order.

At Genoa a stop was made, and then we took a beautiful ride along the Riviera. Monte Carlo had no attractions, as it was too far from pay-day.

Paris—why speak of Paris; it would probably bring blushes to the cheeks of many of my army comrades.

An interesting trip was made from Chateau-Thierry along the battle lines toward Rheims. This was interesting and instructive, particularly to one whose light was hidden beneath a bushel during the late trouble, and who was not allowed the privilege of killing several thousand Boche.

I spent an interesting two days in southern France with Captain Roy, a Frenchman who was in the French Army during the war and who was associated with me in purchasing remounts in the western part of the United States during 1917. Captain Roy is greatly interested in horses and has some wonderful hunters as well as coach animals. He states that ordinary work-horses are now worth three times their pre-war price. He also said that the American artillery horses sent to the A. E. F. brought a very high price at the end of hostilities and were doing a wonderful work in the reconstruction of France.

While in southern France I witnessed an inspection of cavalry mounts being purchased for the Portuguese Cavalry. The horses shown all had blood, but were too light and could not have been accepted for our cavalry. A week or two previous to my visit, Colonel W. C. Short, Cavalry, had been in this section of France securing polo mounts for the forces at Coblenz.

Gibraltar was reached via Marseilles and the sea. From Gibraltar, Tarifa, Seville, and Algeciras were visited—all interesting points, where the Spanish merchant buried his pride and took what few remaining dollars I had.

My principal impressions of those parts of Europe through which I passed were: That France will rapidly regain its feet; for as one passes through the provinces, one sees all backs bent, and "Work! work! work!" seems to be the slogan. Italy appears in a transitory state, but labor seems to be gaining the upper hand. If this victory is used properly, no great damage can result. It is hoped labor's victory will be tempered with reason.

The present rates of money exchange certainly tempt an American to move abroad. Our dollar will go a long, long way. The only reason I would not personally make the change is that I refuse to live in any country where liquor can be purchased so cheaply. Liquor is worth much more than Europeans charge for it, and I positively refuse to take advantage of their ignorance.

The voyage from Gibraltar to New York was made without incident. Upon first seeing the Statue of Liberty, I felt somewhat like the darky trooper returning from France, who, upon catching sight of the statue, exclaimed, "Old gal, if you ever expects to see me again, you'll have to 'Bout face!"

Cavalry and Aircraft

BY

Major WILLIAM C. SHERMAN, Air Service

The earth has its ends and the sea has its beaches,
But the air stretches forth to the uttermost reaches.

THE AIR SERVICE can number but a few years of existence. When we reflect that the next younger of the combatant arms counts its life by centuries, it is obvious that the work of the air force lacks something of the stability of technique that long experience has developed in other arms; but, although its years are few, it grew with tropical luxuriance in the heat of war. An inevitable result of this rapid development has been a tendency to adopt as normal all the peculiarities of that singular struggle we call the World War. Properly regarded, the World War was not a campaign, nor yet a series of campaigns, of the type that has ordinarily characterized war. It was essentially a siege, marked by those sporadic sorties that we learned to term "offensives." The technique of co-operation between the air forces and other arms reached a high degree of proficiency in all that pertains to siege warfare. Because of this, for sieges are inherently hostile to the employment of cavalry, cavalry and aircraft have not yet learned to use each other's powers to the same extent as have aircraft with infantry and artillery.

But the experience of the World War is by no means valueless. On the contrary, a broad study of the work of the air force shows certain clearly marked characteristics. To translate the methods of siege warfare into terms of mobile operations, to adapt the experience gained with infantry and artillery to the uses of cavalry—these things offer no insuperable difficulty. It is too early as yet to go into minute detail; of necessity there will be constant change. But the lines of past development of air-work point out unmistakably the work of the future, and we may now delimit with some assurance of accuracy the lines of future growth of the Air Service and the part it is destined to play in war.

There has been noted a regrettable tendency on the part of the overhasty to assert that aircraft have rendered cavalry useless for future wars. It is undeniable that certain functions that belonged to the cavalry of old can now be assigned more suitably to aircraft. But the nature of cavalry demands that the utmost stress be laid on mobility; indeed, this is its *raison d'être*. It is a corollary of this, that time is the essence of the thing. Opportunities for the employment of cavalry will be fleeting; the sudden thrust is the aim. The proper employment of aircraft will inevitably increase the number of these

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opportunities, and in so doing enhance the power of cavalry. Far from regarding each other with unfriendly eyes, there should be a spirit of camaraderie, based on the very real service that each may render the other.

Before discussing its relationship to cavalry, it is desirable to point out the doctrine that must animate the Air Service in its operation. The Air Service really comprises four branches, each with very distinctly differing functions. There is but one efficient means of combatting aircraft. From the essentially defensive nature of all ground protection, it follows that aircraft, which alone may take the offensive against hostile aircraft, constitute the only effective weapon to strike at them. Friendly aircraft can operate only where control of the air has been attained. The first duty of the air force, therefore, is to seek out the hostile air force and destroy it, wherever found. This duty falls primarily on the pursuit groups. Thereafter the air forces—by this we mean the offensive aviation, in contradistinction to observation aircraft—endeavors to destroy material and to attack ground troops. These duties devolve largely on the bombardment and attack squadrons.

The rôle of pursuit is so distinctively aerial that no further mention need be made of it in connection with cavalry; nor need we attempt to secure close liaison between cavalry and bombardment or attack aviation. It goes without saying that a wise commander will not fail to place all of his strength in the final mass of attack; so there will be seen on future battlefields many a combined attack of cavalry and aircraft. Especially will both of these arms find a peculiar power in the pursuit. Aircraft, by blocking cross-roads and disorganizing columns in retreat, can perform for the cavalry much the same holding service that the latter does for the infantry. But these duties must need be assigned aircraft by commanders of large units or undertaken, as opportunity offers, by the air force commanders. In the very nature of the undertaking, intimate liaison between the actual troops on the ground and the assaulting planes is neither practicable nor necessary.

From the point of view of defense, however, cavalry will have to take cognizance of the air force. A recently returned aviator from Poland has given a most interesting account of the havoc wrought in Soviet cavalry columns by the Polish air force—testimony fully corroborated by intercepted radio messages sent by Budenny. Of course, the Poles had no aerial opposition, and the standard of discipline in the Soviet armies may not be of the highest.

Night marches, too, may obviate some of this danger, but night marches cannot be made the rule in open warfare, as they were in the latter stages of the World War, and night operations by aircraft are becoming increasingly effective. Such attacks are certain to be frequent in future wars and are peculiarly demoralizing. Cavalry must be taught to withstand attacks from the air, defending itself with rifles and machine-gun fire.

It is with observation aviation, however, that cavalry must have intimate liaison. This branch of the Air Service is, therefore, of general interest to

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cavalry. Certain of the limitations of aircraft are worth enumerating. Today the aviator has overcome practically all the difficulties of weather save one. Dense fog and low-lying clouds and mist, by reducing visibility, render flying extremely difficult and even, in some cases, impossible. But many minds have attacked this problem and already the solution seems to be in sight.

Night flying has developed rapidly. After sufficient experience, the aviator can proceed almost as well by night as by day, and with the use of flares can bring wide stretches of country under effective observation.

It is worth noting in this connection that, in spite of the extreme precautions against aerial observation adopted by Ludendorff in the 1918 offensives, which demanded organization and accuracy of timing impracticable save in trench-warfare conditions, nevertheless aerial observers, before every such "drive," obtained a great amount of evidence of the approaching blow. Nor does broken or even heavily wooded country offer great obstacles to the air observer. Under such conditions his work is obviously more difficult than in open plains, but only complete overhead cover can defilade troops from his view—a condition not likely to be met with often in mobile warfare and practically impossible for cavalry.

Continuity of observation is admittedly impossible for one plane; but the solution of this lies in a simple radio message to a relieving plane, whenever such is needed. Even a cursory study of the elaborate system of information we borrowed from our allies in the World War will show that it is unsuited in every detail to open warfare. O. P.'s, listening sets, sound ranging, flash ranging, prisoners—the whole complicated ensemble are useless for procuring tactical information in time to be of value, save locally or in sieges. In open warfare, methods of local reconnaissance by cavalry will remain unaltered; but for procuring in time that information of wider import which is needed by higher commanders for a proper estimate of the situation, the airplane is the chief, almost the only, instrument.

There is, however, a serious limitation to the airplane's activity. The observer must free his mind and change his methods from the formalism of trench warfare. In this, observation was more nearly mechanical, fixed, formal in its application, and therefore easier to do; for routine observation and photography is always less difficult than the solution of situations, no two of which are ever the same. It is not numbers of observation planes that count; but, in order to be of use in open warfare, the observer must be highly trained tactically, so that he may know what to look for and realize accurately the meaning of all he sees. This is our most difficult problem and one the Air Service is putting forth every effort to overcome.

With highly trained observers, the cavalry may rely on the Air Service for practically all of its extended observation. It can furnish the cavalry commander with a complete and accurate location of all enemy units within two or three days' march. It can give him a station list of his own units.

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It can provide him with almost all of the information essential to dispel the "fog of war," save one—the enemy's intention. When we reflect how often chance either modifies or sheerly becomes design, it is obvious that the true intention of the enemy will ever be unknown. The best that can be achieved is to obtain enough facts to enable us to deduce the logical results of our enemy's past actions.

A French general who had been proved on more than one battlefield was asked what thing above all others should be sought by the command in battle. His answer came instantly: "Liaison! C'est tout!" Those who have endeavored to piecee out a picture of the whole from the apparently inextricable confusion of a battlefield will be inclined to indorse this opinion. The elaborate network of liaison employed in the World War almost invariably ceased to function at the very time when communication was of pre-eminent value. It violated the fundamental principle that in war all things must be simple; the simplest things are difficult, and complicated things quite impossible of performance. One agent of liaison finally came to be relied on for active operations—the messenger; and, foremost of all, that messenger who could move at a speed greater than achieved by man in any other way—the aviator.

In this chain of information and of liaison, however, certain links remain to be forged. Communication between the airplane and ground troops has not yet attained to the desired degree of proficiency. Panels and signal lights, the method employed between aviator and infantryman in the World War, functioned successfully, it is true, but only where both arms were highly trained; attempts at liaison with new American divisions reaching the front almost invariably resulted in total failure. With cavalry, the difficulties are even greater, due to superior mobility; and our limited experiments between cavalry and airplanes on the border indicate that a satisfactory solution has not yet been made.

Radio was the normal means of communication in fixed positions, and will continue to be so, for those higher headquarters whose movements are less frequent. It combines speed and accuracy to an extent that renders it the method superior to all others, where it can be used at all. But cavalry columns are somewhat loath to burden themselves with the equipment, fearing the loss of mobility; and in fact the time necessary to set up and "tune in" makes it of doubtful application in many cases.

The so-called DR system—semaphoring with dots and dashes—has proved of value in some cases; but it is too slow, uncertain, and permits only the shortest and simplest of messages. Dropped messages are perhaps the simplest, quickest, and best method of communication between airplane and ground troops, but possesses the obvious disadvantage of being one-way only. The ideal solution, of course, is for the observer to land and give his report and receive his instructions verbally; but the high speed of modern planes makes it impracticable for them to land without "crashing," save in fairly large and

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unobstructed fields; too often such are unavailable. This disadvantage, too, the Air Service is striving to overcome, not without some prospect of ultimate success.

The problem, therefore, that lies closest to hand is that of obtaining rapid and accurate communication between airmen and cavalry. In the nature of the thing, there is no insuperable obstacle. It is primarily a matter of working in earnest co-operation, each confident that the other has both the same ability and the same animating desire. To this the material obstacles will not fail to yield, and cavalryman and aviator will discover that, far from being opposed in their aims, they are mutually complementary, and each will derive new powers from the assistance of the other.

"NOUS AVONS CHANGÉ TOUT CELA"

"ON THE BARRACKS' wall at Delhi, India, this inscription will be found: 'When war is on and strife is nigh, God and the soldier is all the cry; when war is o'er and peace is cited, God and the soldier are quickly slighted.' "

Hamilton and 1920*

His Foresight as a Soldier Equal to His Vision as a Statesman

BY

Major-General WILLIAM HARDING CARTER

ALEXANDER HAMILTON's military services during a quarter of a century, 1775 to 1800, were interspersed with so many other duties of a high order that he has never received that recognition as a leader of general staff thought which he so well merited. His success at the bar and in civil office so clearly established him in the public mind as a statesman of the first rank that his rare military ability suffered eclipse. His versatility was extraordinary, and he became a master mind and leader in every field he entered. Owing to the destruction of the military archives during the occupation of the capital by the British in 1815, the extent of Hamilton's interest in army matters remained unknown until his private papers were published, more than a century subsequent to his early service.

It seems almost uncanny to read in one of Hamilton's letters on the subject of preparedness, written a hundred and twenty years ago, to the Secretary of War:

"It is a pity, my dear sir, and a reproach, that our Administration have no general plan. Certainly there ought to be one formed without delay. If the Chief is too desultory, his Ministry ought to be more united and steady, and well-settled in some reasonable system of measures. It should be agreed what precise force should be created, naval and land, and this proportioned to the state of our finances. No sentiment is more just than this, that in proportion as the circumstances and policy of a country forbid a large military establishment, it is important that as much perfection as possible should be given to that which may at any time exist. Military science in its various branches ought to be cultivated with peculiar care, in proper nurseries, so that there may always exist a sufficient body of it ready to be imparted and diffused, and a competent number of persons qualified to act as instructors to the additional troops which events may successively require to be raised."

Under far-reaching and sometimes overwhelming difficulties, the regular Army has continued to confront emergencies under just such conditions as were set forth by Hamilton. The willingness of Congress to give proper attention to matters of national defense habitually declines as the prospect of war

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diminishes. Against official indifference and positive neglect modest men often succumb and cease to press for the attention they know their plans should receive. Hamilton had served in Congress and Cabinet prior to being called back into the service in the threatening presence of another war. He recognized the nation's unreadiness, and his plans for preparedness stand out as the one oasis in the generally barren field of military literature between the Revolution and the Civil War.

The wide range of his military knowledge astonishes the professional student. He had joined the Revolutionary army at nineteen years of age, as captain of a New York battery, and went immediately into action in the Battle of Long Island. He accompanied the Army in its retreat, operating with the rear guard. He had participated in the fighting at White Plains and in New Jersey during a period of six months, and had attracted such attention that Washington took him into his military family as aid, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His new environment secured to him the lasting friendship and confidence of the Commander-in-Chief and brought him into intimate contact with all the prominent men of his generation. His knowledge of the French language caused him to be utilized as officer-interpreter at all conferences with French officers, with many of whom he formed friendships of lasting character. In the performance of what has come in the World War to be known as liaison, or connecting-link duty, Hamilton obtained a perfect knowledge of French military methods. His active mind not only absorbed it all, but led him on to make application of that which would be valuable when transplanted for the use of the American Army. Small wonder that in the course of time he became the father of preparedness and the leading student of military policy of the century following the Revolutionary War.

Although Hamilton wrote to the Secretary of War that "a general staff is unnecessary in time of peace, as all its objects may be answered by the War Department," his own studies and persistent efforts along progressive lines establish beyond question the great value that would have come to the nation if a General Staff Corps could have been created to antedate the establishment of the numerous bureaus of the War Department, with chiefs who gradually acquired an independence of military control all but fatal to harmony and efficiency in war.

When a member of Congress, he reviewed the powers of that body in regard to the Army, and prepared a plan for a military peace establishment. No Congress ever acts on questions of defense at the right time. Expediency is the rule until a grave crisis arrives, and then money, material, and lives are thrown madly in the maelstrom to remedy the defects of procrastination. Hamilton's plans involved the fortification of the more important harbors. Congress failed to take the matter seriously, and it was not until after the British had landed and marched into Washington during the War of 1812 that

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authority was granted for the employment of a celebrated military engineer, General Simon Bernard, one of Napoleon's staff officers, to do the very things Hamilton had urged many years before.

Under the stress of threatened war in 1798, Hamilton was called back into service as second in rank to Washington. He immediately prepared plans for the organization of the Army, which were approved by Washington, submitted to Congress, and duly enacted into law. His next interest was the betterment of the medical service, and his bill for the creation of a "Medical Establishment" also became a law. While his mind was active along these lines he planned the establishment of a military academy, which resulted in the germ at West Point since becoming the most perfect military school of the world.

In one of his plans, entitled "Measures of Defense," submitted in 1799, Hamilton suggested what has come to be known as the Plattsburg Plan. After selecting officers from those of war experience during the Revolution, his plan continued: "To provide for the immediate raising of a corps of non-commissioned officers, viz., sergeants and corporals, sufficient, with the present establishment, for an army of 50,000 men. The having these men prepared and disciplined will accelerate extremely the disciplining of an additional force."

Like Upton, in the midst of his studies of military policy, Hamilton now engaged in the preparation of tactics for the Army. He went into this in the same painstaking way he did everything, and even insisted upon knowing the reasons which induced the French Army to adopt the particular length of their military step.

Since the close of hostilities in the recent World War many millions of dollars have been expended upon the creation of an infantry school in Georgia. In 1799 Hamilton recommended the establishment of an "infantry school," a "cavalry school" and a list of extra officers to provide for filling vacancies created when regimental officers were detailed to staff duties. It was only a few years ago that Congress was induced to recognize the necessity of extra officers and to authorize their appointment.

With the passing of the years, Hamilton's reputation as a statesman has grown steadily. It is well within the mark to say that his knowledge of military policy and his plans for national defense entitle him to first rank among military students and to recognition as the father of military preparedness in America.

Cavalry Signal Communications

BY

Major O. S. ALBRIGHT, Signal Corps (Infantry)

TACTICAL PRINCIPLES

IN DISCUSSING signal communications it is necessary to avoid a confusion of terms in order to get a clear understanding of the subject. The term "liaison" is often used in connection with signal communication and, on account of the indefiniteness of its meaning, has created much confusion of thought on this subject. Signal communication is only one factor of liaison.

The French word "liaison" has no English equivalent which expresses its full meaning. The English word "contact" is probably the best translation. As used in military parlance, "liaison" is a broad term and signifies the act or acts of a commander in keeping in touch with the next superior unit and the subordinate and adjacent units, in keeping his immediate superior informed of his progress and his needs, in keeping himself informed of the progress and needs of adjacent units, in keeping adjacent units informed of his own progress and needs for mutual co-ordinative and co-operative effort by each adjacent unit, and in keeping himself informed of the progress and needs of his own subordinate units for the purpose of co-ordinating their efforts so that mutual co-operation between them will result. Liaison includes in general the act or acts of informing, co-ordinating, and co-operating, and the means by which these acts are performed. Signal communications include only the means by which these acts are performed. For example, the origin, dispatch, and delivery of reports from subordinate to superior units are acts of liaison, while only their dispatch and delivery are functions of signal communications. The operation of combat patrols on the flank for purposes of maintaining contact between adjacent units is an act of liaison, but is purely a troop operation in which signal communications play only the part of transmitting necessary messages. The assignment of officers of a unit to the headquarters of adjacent units and the consequent actions of these officers are acts of liaison for which signal communications serve as the means of communication only. On account of its lack of definite significance, it is thought that the term "liaison" should be eliminated from our military vocabulary.

Signal communications deal, then, only with the transmission of official communications and "include the employment of all methods and means of transmitting and receiving orders, reports, and other official messages, except communications which are carried by officers in person, and mail."

The general system of signal communications of any unit consists of a message center, around which are grouped the various agencies of commun-

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cation, including telephone, telegraph, radio, panels, light projectors, pigeons, couriers (and runners), and any other organized agency of communication employed. (The message center forms an integral part of the system of signal communications, with all means of communications grouped around it and available for its use at all times.) The organization of message centers of higher units is more elaborate than those of lower units. The organization for lower units is skeletonized to fulfill only necessary requirements adhering to the principle of definitely placing the responsibility for the receipt and dispatch of official communications. The message center of a squadron of cavalry might consist of a non-commissioned officer in charge of the squadron radio set and the group of mounted couriers. This non-commissioned officer would be responsible that messages received either by courier or radio were promptly and properly delivered, and messages to be sent out were sent either by courier or radio, depending upon circumstances at the time.

In selecting the means of signal communications which should be employed within any arm of the military service, definite consideration must be given to the special requirements of the particular arm and to the powers and limitations of the different means of communication which may be employed. The various means of communication which may be employed may be classified into "systems" and "auxiliary means," as follows:

SYSTEMS

<p>(a) Wire System: Telephone, Telegraph, Buzzerphone, Service buzzer.</p> <p>(b) Radio System: Radio telegraphy, Radio telephony (not yet developed for general field service), Earth telegraphy (T. P. S.)</p>	<p>(c) Courier System: Motorcyclists, Bicyclists, Mounted couriers, Runners, Courier airplane.</p> <p>(d) Visual Signaling System: Lights: Projector, Heliograph. Signal flags. Any other special appliance, such as shutter panels, etc.</p>
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AUXILIARY MEANS

<p>(a) Pyrotechnics: Very pistols, Rifle or hand bombs, Rockets, Position lights (Bengal flares).</p> <p>(b) Panels: Identification and rectangular panels, Marking panels (for front lines).</p>	<p>(c) Airplane dropped message. (d) Carrier-pigeons. (e) Messenger dogs. (f) Message throwing or carrying devices. Any means developed.</p> <p>(g) Acoustics: Any means available.</p> <p>(h) Arm signals.</p>
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In general, the particular method of communication adopted within a unit depends upon the tactical formation employed, the distance between the command posts of the higher and subordinate units, the rate and direction of movement of the command posts. In selecting from the above list the means of communication which are best adapted for use by cavalry, the choice evidently depends upon the method of employment of the cavalry arm and what means are most suitable for use under these conditions.

The employment of cavalry may be considered under the following heads:

(a) Acting dependently as advance cavalry for a corps or a division, or as advance-guard cavalry attached to the advance guard of an infantry division or an infantry brigade.

(b) Acting independently under the control of general headquarters or as army or corps troops, or perhaps as divisional or brigade troops if the infantry division or infantry brigade is itself acting as an independent unit.

It must be borne in mind that signal communications should follow the normal channels of tactical command. This means that the command post of a unit should be connected to the command posts of the next subordinate units. Communication between the command posts of adjacent units should also be assured.

In order to arrive at definite conclusions as to what means of communication are most suitable for cavalry operations, it will be necessary to consider the cavalry in its different rôles.

ADVANCE-GUARD OR OUTPOST CAVALRY

Since advance-guard cavalry becomes outpost cavalry during a halt of any duration, the application of principles of signal communications may be discussed for both under one head. A cavalry squadron acting as advance-guard cavalry for an infantry division may be taken as a typical example. The cavalry squadron in this case comes under the command of the commander of the advance guard.

The channels of communication necessary for the squadron are from the squadron command post to the command post of the advance guard, and from the squadron command post to the command posts of its four troops.

What means of communication will prove most suitable from the squadron command post to the command post of the advance guard? First in importance would come couriers. These couriers would consist chiefly of mounted men. Motorcycles should be attached to the squadron for courier service whenever needed, but under normal conditions the mounted courier is the logical means of courier communication for a squadron acting as advance-guard cavalry.

Next in importance would come radio. Radio, properly organized, is an ideal means of communication between command posts which move often and at irregular intervals with respect to each other and when the direction and distance of movement of one of the command posts is as variable as in the

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case of a squadron carrying out the mission of advance-guard cavalry. The radio pack set with which the cavalry squadron is to be equipped has the necessary qualifications of range and portability for this work. The radio set of the squadron would necessarily be in adjustment with the forward set of the advance-guard commander, since communication would be from the squadron command post to the advance-guard command post.

On account of the irregularity of movement of the two command posts, their frequent shifting, and their varying distances and directions with respect to each other, wire communication for this purpose is impracticable.

Visual signaling would be practicable only under the particular circumstances when the intervening terrain afforded visibility. It is evident that cases might arise where the squadron would be able to establish a flag or projector station during the day and a projector station at night for communications to the advance-guard or outpost commander, depending upon the general type of terrain over which the operation took place.

In looking over the list of auxiliary means, we find pyrotechnics. It must be borne in mind that great care must be observed in the adoption of pyrotechnic signals, in order to avoid confusion and false information. For this reason pyrotechnic signals should be few and only the necessary signals should be adopted. All signals should be common for the whole command and should be understood by all. In other words, the signals used by the cavalry squadron should be the same signals, with the same significance, as used by the rest of the infantry division. It would seem, then, that the only signal adopted for use by the cavalry should convey the most important information desired by the advance-guard commander, which is "Enemy contact gained here." It is evident that this signal could be used by any advanced unit, and could thus be adopted as a signal common to the whole division. The adoption of different signals, expressing the degree of strength of the enemy force, their movements, disposition, condition, etc., should not be attempted, since this would violate the principle that a multitude of signals leads to confusion.

The use of identification panels at the squadron command post to designate to the observation airplane the squadron's location should be employed. In conjunction with the identification panels, the signaling panels could be used to advantage to notify the airplane that the squadron was "unable to advance" or was "pushing on."

A dropped message on the squadron panels from the airplane would be used only in very rare cases, if at all, for communication from the advance-guard commander to advance-guard cavalry. The dropped message to forward units would in most cases be carried by an airplane acting in the capacity of a courier airplane. The courier airplane would operate from the division command post, and normally the advance-guard commander would not be in a position to get a message to the airplane for transmission to the cavalry squad-

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ron. If, however, in some special case the division, or the advance-guard commander through the division, desired to send a message to the advance-guard squadron, the message could be dropped on the squadron panels from a courier airplane.

Pigeon service from advance-guard cavalry would answer no purpose, since no loft would be accessible to the advance-guard commander. The lofts would be in back areas or attached to a higher headquarters, such as the army, which would remain in place for a period of several weeks at a time and would thus permit the establishment of a pigeon loft.

Communication most suitable for use *within* the cavalry squadron would be by means of couriers and visual signaling. Mounted couriers would naturally be the most logical and most-employed means. Visual signaling by lamp or flags could well be employed when conditions were favorable. Each member of a cavalry troop should be habituated to the use of the two-arm semaphore method of signaling. It is a very easy matter for a man of average intelligence to become thoroughly familiar with this method of signaling in a comparatively short space of time. Pyrotechnics could be used from front to rear within the squadron in the same manner as indicated.

To summarize, the following means of communication are suitable for use by a cavalry squadron acting as advance-guard cavalry:

From squadron command post to advance-guard command post:

- Mounted couriers,
- Radio,
- Visual signaling (exceptional),
- Rockets or rifle bomb, and
- Panels to airplane.

Within the cavalry squadron:

- Mounted couriers,
- Visual signaling,
- Rifle bomb or Very pistol.

ADVANCE CAVALRY

A cavalry regiment acting as advance cavalry for a corps or for an infantry division may be taken as a typical example of advance cavalry. In the case of a cavalry regiment acting as advance cavalry of a division, the regiment is a subordinate unit of the division.

The channels of communication necessary for the regiment are from the regimental command post to the division command post, and from the regimental command post to the command posts of the cavalry squadrons.

What means of communication will prove most suitable for employment from the command post of the cavalry regiment to the command post of the division? As in the case of the cavalry squadron acting as advance-guard cavalry, the most important means of communication would be couriers. The

CAVALRY SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

preference would in most cases be for motorcycle couriers rather than mounted couriers. The distance between the two command posts would usually be several miles, and the use of motorcycles would give quicker service and would conserve horse flesh. The cavalry regiment is equipped with a sufficient number of motorcycles for the purpose.

Again, next in importance comes radio. The same remarks as in a preceding paragraph under "advance-guard cavalry," would apply in this case. The regimental radio set, however, would necessarily be in adjustment with the division forward radio set, since communication would be from the regimental command post to the division command post. In other words, the cavalry regimental radio set would work in the division-to-the-brigade net.

Wire communication would be impracticable, as a rule, for the same reasons as given in another paragraph. However, the use of commercial wire lines running from advanced cavalry positions back to the division command post is a possibility. This would, of course, be a matter of chance, both as to the existence of the wires and their connection to the division system.

In considering wire systems and advance cavalry it may be stated in passing that one of the duties of advance cavalry proceeding through hostile territory is the seizure of enemy telephone and telegraph offices and the interruption of wire lines running into hostile territory unoccupied by friendly forces. These offices should be operated by the cavalry signal personnel whenever such action is expedient, and should be turned over to advancing troops for whatever benefit that may be derived from their use. Since the enemy will utilize all means of communication until the last moment, advance cavalry may be able frequently to seize wire lines and offices that are in good working condition.

Visual signaling from the cavalry regimental command post to the division command post is impracticable, except in extremely rare cases. A case might arise when such signaling by means of a powerful lamp or a heliograph would prove very valuable in an emergency. But should the cavalry regiment be equipped with apparatus for the use of which the chances are so remote? It may further be stated that a military lamp for long-distance signaling which is really suitable with respect to range, compactness, and portability has not yet been developed. It is understood that experiments along this line are being conducted.

A pyrotechnic signal, as before mentioned, might be used from the regimental to the division command post. The remarks in that paragraph are applicable here.

The regimental command post should be equipped with identification and signaling panels for use to the observation airplane.

Communication by means of dropped messages from the division airplane upon the identification panels at the cavalry regimental command post should be employed whenever the division may so desire and assigns a courier airplane for this service.

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Pigeon communication would be impracticable for use by advance cavalry during an advance. Pigeon lofts would be too far in rear of division or corps command posts to serve the purpose. If the advance cavalry continued its rôle during stabilization, pigeon communication to the rear would prove valuable. The necessary arrangements for this means of communication would be made after stabilization occurred.

The most suitable means of communication for employment between the cavalry regimental command post and the command posts of the different squadrons would be couriers (mounted or motorcycle, according to conditions), radio, visual signaling under the special conditions which permit its use, the one pyrotechnic signal previously mentioned, and identification panels at squadron headquarters for airplane observation.

Communications within the cavalry squadron should be as stated in paragraph 20—that is, the same as those mentioned for use by the cavalry squadron acting as advance-guard cavalry.

To summarize, the following means of communication are suitable for employment by a cavalry regiment acting as the advance cavalry force of an infantry division:

From cavalry regimental command post to division command post:

Couriers, motorcycle (or mounted),
Radio,
Rocket, and
Panels to the airplane;
Also courier airplane from division command post.

From cavalry regimental command post to squadron command posts:

Couriers, motorcycle or mounted,
Radio,
Rocket or rifle bomb from squadron to rear,
Visual signaling in rare cases, and
Panels to the airplane.

Within the cavalry squadron:

Couriers, mounted,
Visual signaling,
Rifle bomb or Very pistol.

(To be continued)

The Naval War College

BY

Colonel EDWARD L. KING, Cavalry

OF THE MANY lessons that should be taken to heart as a result of experiences in the World War, that of the value of and necessity for close co-operation between our land and sea forces is not the least. While there was no occasion for such combined action as is necessitated by a landing on a hostile shore, so far as the United States forces were concerned, the less spectacular, but equally important, duty carried out by the Navy, of transporting in safety and comfort millions of troops, to say nothing of the enormous amount of supplies, over a distance of 3,000 miles, has of necessity brought to the front as never before a realization of what each, the Army and Navy, means to the other.

Those who were so fortunate as to cross the Atlantic under the care and protection of our Navy will never forget the sense of appreciation and security that was felt when, upon coming on deck, the escort of destroyers was seen around the convoy. As they darted hither and yon, investigating in all directions, moving rapidly and all the time with regular irregularity, in all sorts and conditions of weather, one felt that, so far as was humanly possible, the safety of the convoy was assured. And when it is realized that some of the convoys carried from 25,000 to 30,000 men, the responsibility resting on those in charge, whether in supreme command, in command of a transport steaming at night without lights and constantly subject to the dangers of collision in mid-ocean, or on a destroyer charged with preventing the approach of a hostile submarine, this responsibility was admittedly tremendous.

Prior to the World War that close connection between the Army and Navy which is so essential for successful combined operations was more or less academic. When a combined action did take place, it was carried out as was at the time possible. Some few had given more or less thought to the question of co-operation between the two services. Some valuable exercise had been undertaken in a small way, but on the whole the two services had each gone its own way.

At a time when we of the Army hope that many of our petty, harmful jealousies are about to disappear and to be replaced by concerted action along proper lines, regardless of individual arms, it seems proper that a similar effort should be made toward still better co-operation between the Army and Navy, with a view to the establishment of as complete an understanding as possible.

While each arm is perfecting itself and its organization along its own special lines, study must of necessity be extended to include situations wherein each, Army and Navy, are essential for the successful accomplishment of the mission of the other. With this end in view, it would seem that a brief statement of the history and the aims of the Naval War College might be pertinent.

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The Naval War College is situated on Coaster Harbor Island, near the city of Newport, R. I., overlooking the wonderful harbor of Narragansett Bay.

According to the History of the Naval War College, by Admiral Knight, the establishment, in 1884, of a War College for the education of officers of the United States Navy in the higher branches of their profession was the direct result of the personal efforts of Rear Admiral (then Commodore) Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy, and he is recognized as the founder of the college. It is stated that the idea first came to Admiral Luce in a conversation with General W. T. Sherman during the Civil War.

While the project was favorably considered in certain quarters, there was from the first violent opposition on the part of some officers, who honestly believed that the Navy was all right as it was and that the Naval Academy and shipboard experience furnished all necessary education.

Another source of hostility was the fact that the college was located on the same island as the training station, thus developing inter-departmental friction. While this friction is happily a thing of the past, there is still a friendly difference of opinion as to the proper location of the college. Some hold that the college should be nearer Washington, so as to be able to secure the benefits of the Congressional Library, be in close liaison with the Army General Staff College and in closer touch with the Navy Department. Others maintain that absence of official and social distractions is highly beneficial; but, more important, that Narragansett Bay offers a splendid rendezvous, where, as the college and fleet expand, the benefits of close co-operation with the fleet may be more fully realized, to the mutual benefit of both.

The home of the War College was changed in 1889 from Coaster Harbor Island to Goat Island, where the college was combined with the torpedo station, located on the latter island. In 1892, with the completion of the present War College building on Coaster Harbor Island, the college, after many vicissitudes, established itself in its present location.

While the college has had to run the gauntlet of hostile Secretaries of the Navy and bureau chiefs, it has always had enough friends at court to maintain its existence, and today it has the hearty support of the Department and of the vast majority of officers of the service.

Under orders from Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, a board was appointed in 1884 to report upon "a school of application . . . for officers of the Navy, . . . the reason for the school, . . . the proposed course of instruction, . . . and location thereof." This board consisted of Commodore Luce, Commander W. T. Sampson, and Lieutenant Commander Casper F. Goodrich.

In discussing the reasons for establishing the school, the board expatiated upon the value of the study of operations of war, the necessity for the acquisition of professional knowledge in order to make up for the absence of an adequate naval force, and stated that there was not merely a "reason," but a "necessity," for the school. The board, in acknowledging the value to the

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Navy of specialists, emphasized the necessity for developing specialists in the "one subject *par excellence* of the naval profession," so far as that can be developed "outside the stern school of the field of battle." The board believed that the college, while preventing erratic flights into fields of research unrelated to the naval officer's calling, would tend to qualify him for his highest and most responsible duties. The board assumed that six months would be needed for the course.

The teachings of the school were to be divided under two heads:

- A. The Science and Art of War.
- B. Law and History.

The course under "A" was subdivided into several subheads—naval, military, and joint operations from several standpoints. The board stated that, "as the principles underlying all hostile movements are at the bottom the same, whatever the nature of the field of action, . . . an intimate knowledge of military operations is essential to the naval strategist," and suggested that certain of the subjects would be best taught by "one learned in the military science." Lieutenant (now General) Tasker A. Bliss, U. S. Army, was later detailed as an instructor at the college, pursuant to this recommendation. Thus, from the first was shown a strong desire for co-operation with the Army.

The course "B" was to be arranged so as to bring out clearly the nature and extent of our treaty obligations, prepare naval officers for handling situations arising abroad, and instruct in the administration of justice and court-martial law.

In addition, the board contemplated practical exercises with the fleet and made certain recommendations having in view a reward for those who, by extra work, prepared themselves for special service.

After a discussion of various places for the location of the college, the board determined upon Coaster Harbor Island, the present location. The personnel of the board gave assurances of careful thought, and the report fully justified these hopes.

In September, 1885, the college was in being, with Commodore Luce as president, Professor Soley, U. S. N. (later Assistant Secretary of the Navy), as a lecturer on international law, and Lieutenant Bliss, U. S. A., as a lecturer on military science. Lectures on varied subjects were delivered by other well-known persons. Nine officers composed the class.

In 1886 Captain Mahan joined and became president. He handled naval history, and at this time began the work which later developed into "The Influence of Sea Power on History." The course this year extended from September 6 to November 20 and was attended by twenty-one officers.

During the next few years the college passed through stormy seas and had a hard fight for its existence; but its friends were steadfast and energetic fighters and the storms were weathered. The course consisted entirely of lectures.

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the subjects showing a desire for knowledge of and co-operation with the sister service.

In 1892 the present building was accepted and Captain Mahan was directed by the Secretary of the Navy to again assume the duties of president of the college, only to be relieved in May, 1893, very shortly after a new administration came into office. No session was held in 1893, but in 1894, in spite of certain hostilities, a 3½-month course was put through, due largely to the tact of the new president, Captain H. C. Taylor.

The year 1894 seems to mark the beginning of problem-solving and of the general use of the game-board. The tactical games played on the game-board represent fleet actions. The forces used are of varied kinds and sizes; everything is to scale, and the courses and positions of the contending forces are accurately plotted. Decisions are governed by rules which at first seem rather complicated, but which are all based upon the closest possible approximation to actual conditions at sea and to the latest developments of weapons and armor. Similarly, strategic questions are worked out on charts approximating as closely as possible to actual conditions of material, personnel, and terrain.

In this year was also formally established a reading course, still a feature of the college, having as its object the improvement of the general knowledge of the student on matters pertaining to his profession. The course followed the same general lines until interrupted by the Spanish War. With the end of the Spanish War, opposition to the War College seems to have ended, as it was unnecessary to prove war as an ever-present possibility, or that the study of war was essential to a naval officer's education. But it was not till 1900 that the college resumed its full functions. Among the subjects given greater importance were systematic scouting, minor military operations on land, combined Army and Navy maneuvers, analyzing situations, and the writing of orders. The newly established General Board of the Navy established relations with the college, the staff of the college formulating memoranda on referred subjects.

The main feature of the year 1902 was the increased importance given to international law under Professor Wilson. The results of the International Law course at the college are authoritative, both at home and abroad.

The year 1912 marks a rather radical change, in that the long course was inaugurated. Until this year, "the college work had been somewhat casual and intermittent in nature, problem-solving being done primarily with a view to development of principles. . . . With the advent of the long course came a recognition that the primary mission of the college was the education and training of officers as individuals in the art of conducting war. . . . Problem-solving was no longer done by committees, but by each student individually." At the same time, the summer conferences were continued from June 1 to September 30.

On January 1, 1914, a class in the long course was started, thus inaugurating the present system of two long courses running simultaneously. By an

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order of January 17, 1914, the course was established at twelve months, two classes of 15 officers each reporting July 1 and January 1.

An innovation was instituted by Admiral Knight when, in March, 1914, he recommended the inauguration of a correspondence course. This was a big move in the direction of carrying the work of the college to the fleet.

About the time this course was authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, other changes were made. The short summer course was abolished, the standard year's course with two classes entering, one in January and one in July, was fully established and a course in thesis-writing in connection with the reading course was introduced.

During our participation in the World War the Naval War College courses were discontinued, to be resumed in June, 1919. The new president was Admiral William S. Sims, who had been president prior to his departure for service in command of the United States naval forces abroad. An order issued in May, 1919, detached the Naval War College from the control of the local naval district commander and placed it directly under the Navy Department, a status similar to the status of the units of the Army educational system.

With the experiences and lessons of the World War fresh in mind, with the earnest backing of the Department, and with the prestige of the college president, the college took up its work in 1919 with renewed vigor. In his opening address the college president brought out clearly the nature of the War College course and its functions. He stated that it was not a "college" in the ordinary sense of the word, but more a board of practical fleet officers brought together to discuss and decide how to best conduct naval war under various conditions. He further brought out the necessity for close co-operation between the college and the fleet and emphasized the fact that the college is in effect part of the fleet and exists solely for the fleet, thus reiterating and confining the basic principle underlying the work of the college from the very beginning. He further stated that the aim of the War College is to supply principles and to train officers to develop the habit of applying these principles logically, correctly, and rapidly. By numerous problems in strategy and tactics, the student is shown the necessity for and given practice in securing—

- (1) A clear conception of the mission;
- (2) An accurate and logical estimate of the situation;
- (3) A decision that is the logical result of the mission and estimate.

The college is not a plan-making branch of the Navy, but a place where plan-making is taught.

As at present constituted, the course is for one year. Two classes are always in attendance, one reporting in June and the other in December of each year. The two classes total sixty officers and include, beside naval line officers, representatives from the several bureaus of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Army. Each officer is required to solve problems in tactics, strategy, and scouting and screening, certain solutions being then "played" on the game-board

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and with charts. In preparing problems, the conditions confronting the United States are given careful consideration.

In addition, students are required to prepare theses on policy and its relation to war and preparation for war, strategy and logistics, tactics, and command, these in connection with a recommended reading course. International law, particularly as applied to maritime practices, is also a part of the course, and in addition there are lectures on various pertinent subjects. Besides the regular course, the college offers a correspondence course to the officers of the Navy. At present, there are about 650 officers taking this course.

That the Naval War College, after its many years of vicissitudes, is now on a permanent basis and has the full backing of the Navy Department is indicated in the following extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1919: "Other things being equal, the man who masters what is taught at the War College is more fit for high command than he who fails to add that preparation to active experience and practical operation of ships and fleets. The day will come . . . when one of the requisites to command battleships, divisions, squadrons, and fleets will be a diploma of graduation at the War College."

Like the school system of the Army, the Naval War College has had its dark days. Its friends and backers have had to overcome many and varied obstacles. These friends never gave back, but always kept their mission clearly before them.

With the rapidly increasing number of admittedly capable graduates, the progressive, practical atmosphere of the college, the growing co-operation with the educational system of the Army, the growing widespread appreciation of the value of and necessity for education in the arts and science of war, the future of the Naval War College is assured.

The Browning Machine Rifle

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel ALBERT E. PHILLIPS, Cavalry

(Colonel, Chief of Ordnance, Machine-Gun, and Small-Arms Field Service, Fourth Section, General Staff, A. E. F.)

SOMETIMES A WEAPON is invented to fill a need and its tactics are thus decided before its birth.

We can truly say that during the greater part of the World War neither the French Army nor the American Army had a satisfactory light automatic arm. Both the Americans and the French frequently used the Hotchkiss machine-gun (heavy machine rifle weighing 54 pounds) for machine-gun employment, as well as for automatic fire from the infantry front lines.

The Browning automatic rifle was developed during the emergency, to meet the demand for a light automatic arm for use within the infantry company. This rifle weighs 15.5 pounds and may be employed for either single-shot or automatic action. As a single-shot weapon, an expert shot can, for a brief period, fire 50 to 60 aimed shots a minute; and this rate of fire is supposed to about double the fire-power of the infantry squad. Due to overheating, the limit of continuous automatic fire is reached at about 160 to 180 rounds.

As a single-shot weapon, the rifle is unnecessarily heavy, and for automatic fire the rifle fails to meet the requirements imposed by modern warfare.

In addition to the overheating limit of automatic fire, it is difficult when firing automatically to maintain even a fair degree of accuracy at minimum ranges—200 to 300 yards. Impaired accuracy requires that a greater amount of ammunition be carried; and the fewer enemy troops made casualties means additional casualties on our own side.

Weapons should at least be equal to those of our possible enemies. The Browning automatic rifle cannot compare favorably in fire efficiency either with the Lewis machine-gun or machine rifle of the British Army or with the light machine-gun of the Germans. (The latter weapon is really the Maxim machine-gun of reduced weight. As such, it is not sufficiently portable for an infantry company weapon, although it is capable of sustained fire power.)

The proper development of the rifle company, light automatic and self-loading rifles, seems to lay along the following lines:

(a) The development of a self-loading rifle for each soldier armed with a rifle. The mechanism of this rifle must be simple and positive. It should be clip-fed, thus eliminating magazines. It should be capable of being fired either as a single-shot rifle or semi-automatically; and should there be any interruption in the semi-automatic mechanism, the rifle should be capable of being

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operated as a single-shot, bolt-action rifle. The weight should not be appreciably greater than the weight of the present service rifle.

Several rifles of the above-described type are being developed and at least two of them give promise of a satisfactory solution.

(b) The next step in rifle armament should be to provide a "light machine rifle," sufficiently portable to accompany the infantry lines and to provide the required automatic fire to advance the front-line units, in co-operation with the covering fire of the machine-guns; to supplement the fire of the machine-guns if the rush forward to capture the position, or to ward off threatened or actual counter-attacks during the consolidation.

The "machine rifle," to fill this need, should be capable of maintaining a sustained fire of between 600 and 800 rounds; it should be accurate, especially up to 600 yards, for infantry, and to greater ranges for cavalry; it should be very portable and its weight should, if possible, not exceed 20 to 22 pounds.

The Browning automatic rifle, in its present form, does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of a light self-loading rifle for the infantry soldier, or the requirements of the "rifle company" automatic arm for sustained fire.

With the development of the self-loading rifle progressing satisfactorily, the machine rifle will fill the gap between the machine-gun and the rifle of the infantry soldier.

Happily for our Army, the solution of this problem is comparatively easy. The Browning rifle has a very simple mechanism, and to convert this rifle into a machine rifle requires only a few modifications, such as heavier barrel, new hand guard, gas cylinder tube bracket, front sight fixed stud, and bipod hinged pins or a detachable bipod.

These changes will increase the weight of the automatic rifle by about five pounds, or an increase in total weight from 15.5 pounds to 20 or 21 pounds, depending on the type of bipod. The resultant efficiency in fire-power will be an increase amounting to three times that of the Browning automatic rifle, with twice the accuracy at short ranges and over three times the accuracy at mid and long ranges, when employing automatic fire.

"The limit of 'effective' rifle fire is 10 shots a minute for about three minutes." Assuming that an expert Browning automatic rifleman can fire 60 aimed shots a minute for three minutes, then his rate of fire is equal to the rate of fire of six riflemen firing 10 shots each a minute for three minutes. Sixty shots a minute for three minutes approaches the *overheating point of the automatic rifle*, while the machine rifle can maintain this rate of fire for about 15 minutes, or 5 times as long as the automatic rifle. With only double the accuracy of the automatic rifle, the machine rifle is, then, as a single-shot weapon, 10 times as efficient as the automatic rifle.

The ratio of efficiency of the machine rifle to the automatic rifle, in automatic fire, especially at mid ranges, will greatly exceed the ratio for single-shot action.

THE BROWNING MACHINE RIFLE

The heavier barrel of the machine rifle reduces vibration and practically eliminates the "climbing and traveling toward the right," the rifle having a tendency to settle and shoot lower.

The first comparative test for accuracy of the Browning machine rifle and the Browning automatic rifle, fired at Springfield Armory, gave the following results:

Accuracy.—Bursts of fire from prone positions by an expert shot, in order to determine the relative steadiness of the two weapons.

Targets were at 200-yard ranges.

Target.	Gun.	Fired.	Shots.	Hits.
No. 1.	Browning automatic rifle.....	Short bursts	20	8
2.	Do.	Do.	20	11
3.	Do.	Full automatic	20	3
4.	Do.	Do.	20	17
5.	Browning machine rifle.....	Short bursts	20	18
6.	Do.	Do.	20	20
7.	Do.	Full automatic	20	18
8.	Do.	Do.	20	20

"In this test the rifle with heavy barrel showed up greatly superior to the service type of Browning automatic. The firing was done by two expert shots, who had no trouble making excellent groups with the modified rifle with heavy barrel, but could not keep the standard Browning on the target consistently."

As an indication of what may be expected from the machine rifle, the following brief description of a field firing exercise held at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, by troops of the 10th Cavalry, during the Pershing Expedition, may be of interest:

The Machine-gun Troop was then armed with the Benet-Mercie machine rifle.

The exercise consisted of an advance, dismounted, in turn, by each squadron and the Machine-gun Troop, against groups of prone skirmishers and 20 prone skirmishers with intervals of about two yards.

The first squadron consisted of three troops of about 40 men each; the second squadron of four troops of about the same number of men in each troop.

The advance was from 600 yards to 100 yards.

The results by the first squadron were as follows:

Rounds fired.	Hits.	Percentage of hits.	Targets exposed.	Targets hit.	Per cent of targets hit.
800	55	6.57	100	26	26
Second Squadron					
1,370	236	17.24	100	51	51
Total for the Two Squadrons					
2,170	291	13.41	100	77	77

Seventy-four targets were not hit by the first squadron and 49 targets were not hit by the second squadron.

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The Machine-gun Troop used only three of its five machine rifles and obtained the following results:

Rounds fired.	Hits.	Percentage of hits.	Targets exposed.	Targets hit.	Per cent of targets hit.
1,549	340	21.00	100	80	80

The Browning machine rifle is superior in every respect to either the Benet-Mercie or the Lewis; it fills a distinct need in the armament of our Army—a need that is not filled by the Browning automatic rifle.

THE GENIUS OF THE CAVALRY

"MORE THAN EVER the essential qualities of vigor, energy, audacity, and devotion, so traditional of the Cavalry, must be retained and developed. During the course of the war these qualities have enabled the Cavalry to face the most unexpected situations and to constitute an inexhaustible reservoir of non-commissioned officers of the highest quality for employment in the other arms."—*Marshal Pétain*.

The Cavalry Board

(FORT RILEY, KANSAS)

BY

Major J. B. JOHNSON, Cavalry

DURING THE LAST few months the Experimental Section of the Cavalry Board has conducted tests of several articles of equipment, a short description of which may be of interest to the Cavalry Service at large.

Leather Leggins.—With the purpose of developing a leggin for enlisted men which will be more satisfactory than the present issue, several types have been made up and tested. The one which seems to most completely fill all requirements is a pliable all-leather leggin of model similar to the present issue canvas leggin. It is, however, somewhat longer in the leg and a little more snug in the calf. Half sizes have been made in order to accurately fit all men, and the hooks have been spaced closer to avoid gaping.

Aluminum Tent Pins.—A very satisfactory tent pin has been tested. Although made of aluminum, it has been given a composition which has hardened it to such an extent that it will not bend or curl up as the present issue pin does when in use. It has been given a modified triangular cross-section to strengthen it and provide a greater friction surface. It weighs but a trifle more than the issue pin, although it is nearly two inches longer.

Gallery Practice Pistol.—Extended tests have been made of a .22 caliber gallery-practice pistol. In appearance, weight, and balance it closely follows the service pistol. Some difficulty has been encountered in the functioning of this pistol and it has been returned to the Ordnance Department for modification. A gallery-practice pistol of this general type will be recommended.

Gas Masks.—A new model gas mask has been submitted by the Chemical Warfare Service which is a vast improvement on older types. The following points have been noted in its favor:

(a) It can be put on faster than the old model, due to the fact that the fabric is stiffer and opens more easily and that there is no nose clamp or mouth-piece to adjust.

(b) The air flows through the canister more easily, probably because the canister inlet is on top instead of on the bottom. It is very much easier to breathe in. This is particularly noticeable during violent exercise, when deep and rapid breathing is necessary.

(c) It can be worn for a long period of time with comparative comfort. This is considered extremely important, as experience has shown that the old mask was so uncomfortable, when its use was prolonged, that men would re-

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move it in spite of the presence of light concentrations of gas, with resulting casualties. The added comfort is due to the following improvements: (1) the easier flow of air; (2) the ability to breathe through the nose, as a result of the elimination of the nose-clamp; (3) the elimination of the mouthpiece, which prevents slobbering and the collection of saliva inside the mask; (4) the movement of air within the mask, which cools the face and prevents undue perspiration; (5) the adjustability of the elastic head-bands, the pad at their junction, and the arranging of bands so that none pass over the ears.

(d) The elimination of the mouthpiece makes it possible for the mask to be worn by a second person without prior salvage and disinfection.

(e) Vision is greatly improved. The eyepieces do not fog easily and are quickly cleared, due to the partition, which causes fresh air to flow across the face of the glass and prevents exhaled air from doing so. There seems to be no necessity for a wiping flap, such as existed in the old model. The eyepieces stand away from the eyes, due to the stiffer fabric of the facepiece. The angle of vision is greater.

(f) Due to the elimination of the mouthpiece, it is comparatively easy to converse and to give loud commands, that can be heard and understood from about fifty yards without difficulty.

(g) The method of carrying does not interfere with the carrying of other equipment nor with the use of arms. The alert position would be the most comfortable for mounted troops, as it would eliminate the flapping which occurs when slung at the side.

(h) It is neater in appearance and of more durable material than the old mask. The metal-work of the inlet and outlet is simplified and elbows have been eliminated. The flutter-valve guard is improved, and the angle at which it is set on prevents accidental closing of the flutter-valve when the wearer is lying prone.

Pack Cooking Outfit.—A compact field cooking outfit, designed by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Thomas, is now under consideration. It is intended that this be carried on a pack-horse, slung as two side loads. In weight it approximates one hundred and fifty pounds and includes two grates, a coffee-boiler, pots, bake-pans, and other cooking and butchering utensils.

Machine Rifles.—A machine rifle is being tested with the view of substituting it in the Cavalry Service for the automatic rifle. It is in effect a modified Browning automatic rifle, provided with a heavier barrel which has a large heat-radiating surface. A bipod mount has been added for stability. Although it weighs but five pounds more than the automatic rifle, it is far more accurate and can keep up sustained automatic fire for a much longer period of time. The additional weight should not prove a disadvantage, as it, together with its ammunition, will be carried on a pack-horse.

At the Cavalry School

BY

Major C. B. STEARNS, Cavalry

THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION at the Cavalry School are now well under way, and in spite of the large expansion which the school has undergone during the past few months, the instruction is being carried on quietly and effectively.

The Troop Officers' Class consists of 30 officers, the first Basic Class of 54 officers, the second Basic Class of 85 officers, and the National Guard Class consists of 8 officers, making a total of 177 student officers at the school. The National Guard Class will have completed their course when this goes to press, but preparations are already being made for the Field Officers' Course, which will start in the early spring.

The Troop officers and National Guard officers are living in Carr Hall and Arnold Hall, which have been the customary quarters for student officers heretofore. The bachelor officers of the Basic Class are living in a set of barracks specially fitted up for their occupancy. The married officers of the Basic Class, forty in number, have been taken care of in apartments made by partitioning the temporary cantonment buildings, which lie close to and just east of the permanent post buildings.

Many suggestions are received concerning the course, and they are thoroughly appreciated and given careful consideration. There also have been brought to the attention of the school authorities many conjectures concerning the advisability of certain policies and features in force at the school. In order that the whole Cavalry Service may be thoroughly in sympathy with the school and its efforts, it is thought advisable to discuss certain of these policies and features from time to time through this medium.

One point concerning which there has been a good deal of discussion is whether the Basic Course should be given to officers immediately after they have received their commission, as is done at present, or whether the course should be given after the officer has served a few years with troops. Many officers state their belief in the latter, feeling that a young officer would get much more out of the course if he had a background of experience in which to fit his new knowledge. There is no doubt but this last fact is true, and that any man must necessarily gain more from real instruction, if he has had several years' actual experience. This truth would apply to any profession and any walk of life, for no man doubts but that he would make better use of his college days and profit more from them if he could but live them over after 10 years of working at his chosen occupation.

But who would care to employ a doctor or lawyer on his promise that he would receive instruction in the future?

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From all reports available at the Cavalry School, the present arrangement is the better, for under this plan the new officer upon joining his regiment can assume his new duties more promptly and efficiently than if his course of instruction were delayed. Moreover, he starts his career with the odds in his favor; for although the basic course is the beginning of his training (and perhaps not entirely digested), it is far from being the end of his training. The question is not what is the best method to pursue for a young officer to get the most from a certain course of instruction which lasts but 10 months, but what is the best method to adopt to start a young officer on his career.

By sending an officer to his regiment thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of his arm, a foundation is secured for the structure of his training. The experiences that await him in his new life, some of them conflicting and confusing, will be accorded a proper place in his life and bear only the proportion to the whole that their real value entitles them to have.

After a few years with troops, no matter what his earlier training may have been, every officer feels his lack of knowledge along many lines. It is for this great need that the Troop Officers' Course and Field Officers' Course now exist.

The Basic Course should be considered as in no way taking the place of the other courses. It has for its chief purposes the teaching of the fundamental principles of the Cavalry Service to the newly commissioned officer, and while this is being done effort is made to instil in each officer an understanding of the possibilities and ideals of his branch of the service, and to develop his enthusiasm for it with the hope that, in addition to the basic facts learned, he may carry with him the beginnings of a great love for his glorious profession.

Notes on the National Guard Cavalry

BY

Colonel KIRBY WALKER, Cavalry

ON JUNE 30, 1919, the following Cavalry units of the National Guard were in existence:

Colorado, 1 troop; New York, 2 troops; Texas, 1st Cavalry Brigade, consisting of Brigade Headquarters and the 2d Cavalry (less one troop), 3d Cavalry (less one troop), 7th Cavalry (less one troop); 2d Cavalry Brigade, consisting of Brigade Headquarters and 4th Cavalry, 5th Cavalry, and 6th Cavalry; Utah, 2 troops.

During the period between July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920, the following Cavalry units were federally recognized as National Guard:

Arizona, 1 troop; Connecticut, 2 troops; Idaho, 2 troops; Iowa, 3 troops; Kansas, 4 troops; Kentucky, 2 troops; Massachusetts, 4 troops; Missouri, 1 troop; New Jersey, 5 troops; New York, 6 troops; North Carolina, 1 troop; Ohio, 5 troops; Pennsylvania, 6 troops; Rhode Island, 2 troops; Tennessee, 1 troop; Texas, 3 troops; Utah, 2 troops; Wisconsin, 10 troops, 3 companies ammunition train, Cavalry Division, 2 companies supply train, Cavalry Division; Wyoming, 8 troops.

It is thus seen that a total of 73 new Cavalry units were recognized as National Guard during the period mentioned.

Between July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920, federal recognition as National Guard was withdrawn from the following Cavalry units:

Colorado, 1 troop; Texas, 14 troops.

Since July 30, 1920, the following Cavalry units have been recognized as National Guard:

Wisconsin, 5 troops; Pennsylvania, 4 troops; Texas, 1 troop; Washington, 1 troop; New York, 1 troop; North Carolina, 2 troops; Ohio, 3 troops; Michigan, 2 troops; New Jersey, 3 troops; New Mexico, 2 troops; Iowa, 4 troops; Kentucky, 2 troops; Massachusetts, 1 troop; Colorado, 1 troop; Georgia, 2 troops; Idaho, 1 troop; Illinois, 1 troop; Arizona, 1 troop.

In several instances during the fiscal year 1920 National Guard Cavalry was called out by the governors of States for the protection of property and in order to suppress disorders.

During July, 1919, about 300 officers and enlisted men of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Cavalry, Texas National Guard, were called for duty at Long View, Texas, on account of a race riot. Martial law was in effect in the town and county and the troops were on duty for about one week. During the latter part of September, 1909, about 150 officers and men of the 3d and 7th Cavalry,

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Texas National Guard, were called to Corpus Christi, Texas, to assist storm sufferers, protect property, and suppress disorders. These troops were on duty about three weeks. On June 7, 1920, a considerable portion of the First Brigade of Cavalry, Texas National Guard, were ordered to Galveston, Texas, to protect property and suppress disorders arising from a strike of longshoremen. About 85 officers and 820 enlisted men were called for this duty. Martial law was declared in the city of Galveston. These troops were on duty at Galveston until October 7, 1920.

Two troops of Rhode Island Cavalry were ordered to Bristol, Rhode Island, May 29, 1920, on account of industrial disorders at that place, and were on duty until June 9, 1920.

In all these cases the services of the troops are reported to have been efficient, and the experience and instruction derived was of marked benefit to the officers and men participating.

Camps of instruction of fifteen days' duration were held by all Cavalry units of the National Guard during the summer of 1920.

The Militia Bureau has made plans for initiating and carrying into effect a course of instruction for National Guard Cavalry officers at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas. The object of this course is to train and develop a limited number of National Guard Cavalry officers, in order that they may become instructors in their regiments or other units and to disseminate in a uniform manner the information acquired by them.

Under the provisions of present laws and regulations, horses are being issued to troops of Cavalry federally recognized as National Guard, and the Militia Bureau feels that the training and knowledge acquired through the proposed course of instruction will be of tremendous benefit financially to the Government, in the care of animals alone, both in peace and war. Length of course, three months; number of courses, two per school year; dates, September 1 to November 30 and March 1 to May 31; rank of officers, not above the grade of captain; selection of officers: Officers to be specially selected by the governors of States and Territories, the allotment to each State and Territory being based on the strength of federally recognized Cavalry units on June 30 and December 31 each year. Officers detailed must be federally recognized National Guard Cavalry officers on the active list, and their selection should be based upon their merit and ability and their probable future value to the National Guard of their States and Territories.

The subjects covered during the course of instruction are physical training, administration, drill and command, military courtesy and customs of the service, military law, military hygiene, sanitation and first aid, sketching and map-reading, care of weapons, marksmanship and musketry, field fortifications, minor tactics, interior guard duty, and horsemanship (including the subjects of equitation and horse training, hippology, horseshoeing, stable management, forage, harness, and wagons). Approximately 50 per cent of the time available

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY

will be allotted to horsemanship. There are 11 National Guard Cavalry officers now on duty at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas. The next course will begin on March 1, 1920.

At the present time horses at the rate of 32 per troop have been issued to approximately 95 Cavalry troops of the National Guard. As the proper shoeing of these horses is a most difficult problem, the Militia Bureau plans to send a sufficient number of enlisted men of the National Guard to schools for horse-shoers in order that this problem may be solved. The length of the course will be four months. The schools are located at Camp Travis, Texas; Fort Bliss, Texas; Camp Pike, Arkansas, and Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Editorial Comment

"LE ROI EST MORT! VIVE LE ROI!"

IT IS WELL for the world that at least one day annually should be made the epoch of good feeling and the occasion for an interchange of greetings and good wishes. The mere expression of a wish helps to its fulfillment; it stirs the better feelings of the heart and quickens pleasurable the general pulse of good neighborhood.

In a time when so many of our customs are vanishing, giving way to new methods induced by the change of the world's mental attitude, the custom of New Year's greetings is one of the pleasantest things that link us to old times. It should be preserved with all of the reverence due to tradition and made the occasion for rejoicing. The death of the old year, with its melancholy sadness of "Never again," is completely forgotten in the birth of the new. "Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!"

The custom of celebrating New Year's Day was observed with great festivity by our Saxon fathers. The Druids, with slow and stately movements, knife in hand, cut branches of the sacred mistletoe and distributed them as gifts to the people. The Romans, equally ceremonial, sacrificed to Janus, the patron of husbandry and peace and the deity for whom January is named. Today, more restrained, we confine our observance of the day outwardly to the exchange of sentiments and inwardly to a communion with our old and faithful friends—Good Resolutions.

Looking backward for a moment, we can more clearly appreciate the trying times through which we have passed. A great war came upon us, throwing our nation out of its customary stride and bringing about undreamed-of changes in our own environment in the Army. It stirred us all to the greatest physical and mental activity. It separated us from our families; it threw us into a situation where we came to know and appreciate the fine qualities of our fellow-men, such as no other generation was privileged to experience. It confirmed us in the might of our country and enhanced our admiration for its institutions. It made us devote ourselves to an ideal, a devotion which is always uplifting. It taught a really great love for our country which sprang from a more intimate knowledge of the beloved object.

It was not to be supposed that such a revolution could take place in the routine of our daily lives without arousing great mental struggles in all of us. During the war, urged on by the feverish atmosphere of the entire world, the

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ambition of every one was stimulated and each individual sought to gain the widest latitude for his own activity, which, of course, could not take place without the development of the most energetic aggression toward others. There resulted many heartburnings, which, although they were smothered by the noble feelings of duty, nevertheless left their scar.

The receding of the tide of war and the stilling of the war machine did not obliterate these feelings, and for a long time every one was dissatisfied. It was felt that the world had changed, and that it was dominated by a different mentality from that to which we had been so long accustomed. The new order was either not accepted or yielded to with reluctance. In the Army, there was great and profound discouragement, and, smarting under the material hardships imposed by inadequate pay and under the even keener mental distress induced by the hostility of the public, to whom the Army had every right to look for reward and appreciation, many of our officers and men resigned their commissions. They felt that they were in a profession that was misunderstood and whose welfare was disregarded by those to whom it should be a matter of vital concern. A few felt that the fortunes of war had injured their reputations, but they should have consoled themselves with the thought that reputation is a most idle and false imposition, often got without merit and lost without deserving.

Meanwhile every counteracting influence was being exerted by the War Department to do justice to the service and to readjust the conditions that were unhappily existing through no fault of its own. A pay bill was immediately introduced into Congress and no effort spared to obtain its passage, and the reorganization of the Army was commenced. The Congress was sympathetic to our demands, very sympathetic; but our situation had to be considered in relation to the whole, and for that reason there was a necessary delay in legislative relief. Some, who were not in touch with the legislation, thought that Congress was hostile and unnecessarily slow in making laws, but it is to be remembered that all legislation is compromise, and that laws, like sauces, should not be seen in the making. On the contrary, the gentlemen who were charged with Army affairs were keenly interested in doing justice to our personnel and labored untiringly to give us a sound military policy.

But what has happened and how do we start our New Year? Congress has given us the best reorganization bill that we have ever had, embodied in which is a real constructive program upon which to build an efficient national defense. The officers have nearly all received an advancement of one grade, and the pay of the Army has been increased temporarily to meet the cost of living. There has been a reaction toward the Army on the part of the public, and the hostility that existed after the Armistice had almost completely disappeared.

The Army, although traditionally the most conservative of all institutions, has quickly adapted itself to the new order, and has taken the lead in observing

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the new relationships among men that were brought about by the war. Call it whatever name you please, the war set a new standard for our dealings with one another, and there is no institution in this wonderful country of ours where the comprehension and sympathetic understanding of this new relation is so complete as in our Army.

The metamorphosis is all the more remarkable when we recall the rigidity of the old Army system, its stonelike impassivity, the extraordinary conception of the privileges of rank, and the traditional, if unwilling, aloofness and seclusion. It seemed impossible for any one to know how to grant a reward. Each strata of the hierarchy seemed inarticulate in the presence of admirable performance by its subordinates. But since the war a healthier attitude prevails—less repression and more response.

We therefore take up the thread of life in 1921 under the most auspicious circumstances and can look forward to the future with hope and confidence. Whatever grievances we have should be forgotten; they should be taken out of our mental closets, throttled, and thrown into the discard. It is useless to strive to be the architect of the irrevocable past. Such efforts and reflections only prevent us from going forward and keep us from cultivating the glance and smile which immediately place one on a footing of innocent familiarity with his fellow-man, thus smoothing the way for the most efficient performance of duty.

VALUE OF CAVALRY TRAINING FOR HIGH COMMAND

IT is a remarkable feature of the history of war that the number of cavalry officers who rise to high command is relatively very large. Even a superficial examination of the records of the war of any nation reveals the truth of this statement. We have only to turn to the recent war in which we were engaged to find the lessons of history repeated not only in our own armies, but in foreign armies as well.

Considering for a moment the A. E. F., there stands out first and foremost our own Commander-in-Chief, General Pershing, whose entire training was in the cavalry. Associated with him, among others who held high positions in our forces, were Generals Dickman, Read, Cameron, Harbord, and Allen. In addition, many brigades and regiments were commanded most brilliantly by cavalrymen, both in the infantry and in the artillery. In fact, the cavalry regiments which were converted into light artillery regiments gave a magnificent account of themselves and were acknowledged to be the equal of any artillery regiments abroad.

The cavalrymen for whom there were no positions of command filled many of the most important staff positions, among which we recall the first Chief of Staff of the A. E. F., the Deputy Chief of Staff, the G-4, G. H. Q., the Chief of the Tank Corps, the Provost Marshal General, the Chief of Staff of the Second and Third Armies, of the First Corps, all of the G's of the Third Army

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except G-2, and in the S. O. S. the Commanding General and his G-4. In the services we were equally strongly represented.

In the British armies the cavalry was notably represented by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief and formerly of the 17th Lancers; Lord French, Sir Julian Byng, of the 10th Hussars, and the great leader of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces, Field Marshal Allenby. The French can well be proud of General Lyautey, one of the Immortals; of General Weygand, the savior of Poland; of Generals des Vallières, de Mitry, and Rampont. The Russian armies produced first and foremost the Grand Duke Nicholas, as well as General Brussiloff, General Rennenkampf, and others.

It is the character of his training which develops the cavalry officer and fits him for the duties of high command. Immediately upon joining his organization, he feels that he must assume responsibility. He is given the command of a platoon, as in the other branches; but, due to the peculiar functions of the cavalry, he is frequently dispatched on independent missions, which necessitate good judgment and which develop initiative. He starts his career as a miniature high commander, making his own decisions and taking the consequences.

Then, too, the rapidity of the drill and maneuver demands quick thinking and accurate decision. He must seize the situation at a glance, make his decision and act; otherwise he is lost. Little by little he develops under these circumstances until he instinctively *feels* the situation and, leaving aside the details, ordinarily makes his decision on the essentials. In all of this he is aided by a good physique and a clear mind, for the physical exercise of daily riding stirs the blood and clears the cobwebs from the brain. His mental machinery is in good working order.

Accustomed as he is to cover the ground rapidly and influenced unconsciously by the strength that comes from the control of the horse, he develops a broad viewpoint, he sees things more or less *en grand*, and he feels confidence in his ability to control the situation. He does not allow the details to weigh unnecessarily upon him. All of these qualities are excellent in a high commander, provided that they are not carried to an extreme. There are times, however, when a commander must keep in mind certain details, and a cavalry commander should guard against his impulse to have things done as quickly as he has been accustomed to in his own arm. In dealing with the infantry, for example, he must remember that they have but two legs to travel on instead of four, and that besides they are burdened with a heavy pack that drains the stamina of even the strongest. The time element, therefore, changes in making one's plans, and a disregard of the standard of training of each arm will lead the commander into many pitfalls.

If heretofore our cavalry officers have shown unusual aptitude for command, there is every reason to believe that in the future they will be increasingly numbered among the great leaders. Never before in our history have

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such opportunities been given our young cavalry officers for perfecting themselves in the technique of their profession, for developing themselves in horsemanship, and for living up to the precept which has made their predecessors so successful—*mens sana in corpore sano*.

CAVALRY REORGANIZATION

IN THE ALLOCATION of the total personnel determined upon by Congress for the Army, the cavalry was given 950 officers and 20,000 enlisted men with which to effect its reorganization. These figures are just about sufficient to constitute seventeen of our regiments as organized under the former tables of organization; but, if from this reservoir is drawn the necessary personnel for divisions, brigades, machine-gun squadrons, the Cavalry School, Corps Area troops, it follows that the strength of the regiments had to be reduced if the total number was to be preserved.

In effecting the reorganization the needs of the regiments were naturally paramount, but there were other complex problems upon which it might be interesting and desirable to comment.

The consensus of opinion has been that the former organization of the cavalry division was an absurdity. It was too large and cumbersome, taking up a preposterous amount of road space and incapable of maneuver. Nearly all opinion was in agreement that the division should be between five and six thousand men, so that it might be capable of easy transport by rail or water, without any undue strain on transportation, and that it would not need an excessive amount of road space. In the reorganization, therefore, the strength of the division has been fixed at approximately six thousand men—a number that permits the organization of two cavalry divisions.

These two divisions will afford the cavalry a real practical school for the officers and men, and with their institution the training should reach a very advanced degree. They will give opportunity for high command and for advanced staff work, so that never again can the Army be reproached with the criticism that our senior officers have never commanded any unit higher than a regiment. As a matter of fact, a great deal too much emphasis was placed upon this alleged deficiency during the war, and some of it always appeared to be propaganda spread by a certain element for the purpose of discrediting the knowledge of excellent officers in order to enhance their own fitness for the higher positions.

The reorganization provides, briefly, that each division shall be composed of two brigades of two regiments each. Each regiment will have two squadrons of three combat troops each, one headquarters troop and one service troop. The machine-guns have been organized into squadrons and one assigned to each brigade. It will be observed that the three-unit organization has been limited to the squadron, due to the necessity of keeping within the figure 6,000 for the division. The assignment, however, of a machine-gun squadron to

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each brigade, or of a troop to each regiment, if the latter is detached, preserves to a certain extent the three-unit organization of the higher units.

The divisions will absorb four machine-gun squadrons, but, in addition, two others, making six, have been organized, and three additional machine-gun troops, to be assigned respectively to the Philippine Department, the Hawaiian Department, and to the Cavalry School.

For each corps area there will be one squadron, composed of a Corps Area Troop of the same strength as the combat troop, one recruit training troop, and one remount training troop. Underlying the organization of each unit is the one blessed principle that it shall be self-sustaining. Commencing with the troop, it will be so staffed that its combatant strength will not be robbed to maintain an efficient interior economy.

Again, in the squadron the commander will have his staff, and when he takes the field it will go with him, obviating the necessity of begging regimental headquarters to let him have his squadron major. Similarly, in the regiment each unit has grown up, so to speak, so as to be independent of the personnel of the other, and the old vicious system of robbing Peter to pay Paul has gone forever, we hope.

The organization is flexible and capable of easy expansion into war strength. For example, in a troop it will only be necessary in war to add a cook, a horseshoer, and a messenger to troop headquarters and a squad to each rifle platoon.

In a very short time the reorganization will be placed into effect, and the officers will appreciate, it is believed, that we have the best organization that we have ever had. Of course, no one claims that it is without its defects; but, if consideration is given to the many demands made upon the limited personnel of 20,000 men, it will be seen that the results are excellent. In any event, every cavalry officer and man should enter into the reorganization with the greatest good-will and enthusiasm, try it out most conscientiously, and withhold all comment and criticism until it has been tested thoroughly for a year, at least. Then only can helpful criticism be made.



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GENERAL HOLBROOK'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO THE CAVALRY

To the Officers and Men of the Cavalry:

THE VERY NATURE of the Christmas season inspires me to send holiday greetings to the officers and men of the Cavalry, wherever they may be serving. It fills me with pride to have come into contact with men who, under the most trying circumstances during the war and in the reaction which followed its close, have exhibited the highest qualities of soldiers.

Although the meaning of "Peace on earth, good will to men" takes on a deeper significance at this season of the year, yet this same Christmas spirit has ever characterized the attitude of the Cavalry.

With the advent of the New Year a reorganization of our arm will be effected which will give to the officers and men an opportunity to develop the rôle which we are to play in the peace and war team. The Recruiting Service, by its magnificent efforts, has sent us the best men that it can find to fill our ranks, and I am confident that the same characteristic courage and efficiency which has marked the bearing of our men in the past will be employed undiminished to make of this raw material soldiers worthy of the name, and return them to civil life spiritually better by the consciousness of duty nobly done.

WILLARD A. HOLBROOK,
Major General, Chief of Cavalry.

IN MEMORIAM

THE CAVALRY SERVICE was greatly distressed to learn of the recent tragic death of one of its splendid officers, Captain John Newton Steele, 6th Cavalry, who died as the result of an accident on the polo field at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In the Order which follows, Colonel Foltz expresses the sympathy of the regiment, to which we here desire to add that of the entire Cavalry Arm:

*General Orders }
Number 9. }*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY,
FORT OGLETHORPE, GEORGIA, November 15, 1920.

It is with profound sorrow that the Regimental Commander announces the death of Captain John Newton Steele, of "Ours." The Sixth Cavalry will deeply feel the loss of a fine officer and valued comrade.

Captain Steele, in the short time that he has been with us, has established a high standing as an officer, a soldier, and a cavalryman, and by his gentlemanly character and his sunny and enthusiastic disposition has endeared himself to us all.

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His tragic death, in a polo game on the parade ground, has deeply touched the regiment, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his dear wife in the bitter sorrow that has so suddenly stricken her.

FREDERICK S. FOLTZ,
Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

THE MEDAILLE MILITAIRE FOR GENERAL PERSHING

ON OCTOBER 1 the French Government, through its distinguished representative, General Fayolle, conferred upon General Pershing the Medaille Militaire, the highest French military distinction which can be conferred upon any one. The medal was instituted by Napoleon III, in 1852, as a reward for the enlisted men. Subsequently it was extended by presidential decree to marshals of France, to generals who were former ministers of war, and to generals who had command in chief in action, and later on to include certain corps commanders and other general officers. No one of these classes of French officers, however, is eligible until after having been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

This distinction, however, has rarely been conferred upon officers of the French Army, and still more rarely upon a foreign officer. At the present time the following French officers have been awarded the Medaille Militaire: Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain (commanders-in-chief in the World War), General Fayolle, and thirteen other generals.

Among the extremely rare foreign titulars of the Medaille Militaire are Prince Alexandre of Servia and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. To this list is now added our own distinguished Commander-in-Chief, General Pershing. This latest act of courtesy on the part of the French is not only a recognition of his eminent services, but it is an acknowledgment by the French Government, through the person of General Pershing, of the valor of the American troops in the World War.

THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF LEATHER

THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS under which the British serve in India closely resemble those under which our own Cavalry serves along the border and in the Philippines. The experience, therefore, of an officer in India in the care and preservation of leather will prove of interest to our own troop officers:

One of the tasks in which the personal element is most prominent is the cleaning, preserving, and polishing of leather-work.

This consists of two kinds: there is the "blocked" article, like the gaiter or bayonet scabbard, which is required to remain stiff, and there is the strap, which should be supple.

Some divergence of views exists regarding the suitability of the materials issued officially for the care and preservation of leather-work, and these are not universally popular. At the same time, their suitability for the purpose can be established on rational grounds, provided that the standard for the appearance of the leather-work is similarly fixed.

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While it is known that leather is an animal product, this fact is not always appreciated. In the preparation of leather for the market an important operation is stuffing it with grease. It has been found by experiment that the fibers of leather gain in strength from the absorption of grease, and even when the added grease is removed by artificial means the fiber is still stronger than it was before it was greased. Many of us have cut a stick in the forest and taken it home to season, and have carried out this operation with zeal, but without discretion, with the result that all the "virtue" is dried out of the wood, which becomes brittle.

The first thing, therefore, to remember is that hot winds, dust, and certain cleaning processes take the "virtue" out of leather, and, if it is to retain its life, it must be fed—*i. e.*, the wastage of grease must be replaced.

A second point is that leather can be cleaned with warm water, but that hot water will destroy it.

The descriptions of oil or grease which are used to soften and preserve leather are numerous. Mineral oils soften the leather, but have a bad after-effect, inasmuch as they appear to burn the fibers.

Vegetable oils are of two descriptions—drying and non-drying (between these there are semi-drying oils). The use of the drying oil is equivalent to painting the leather, while some of the non-drying oils darken and stain it. Castor oil is said by some to be deleterious, but is largely used in the trade in preparing leather for black boots.

Animal and fish oils are *par excellence* suitable for the treatment of leather. Cod oil, which is merely a "grade" of cod-liver oil, is the principal one used in the trade; this is made into an "emulsion" and worked into leather from the flesh side.

A very good oil for softening and preserving leather is "Mars oil." This is believed to be a German preparation and to be the oil obtained when degreasing (removing surplus oil from) skins in the manufacture of chamois leathers.

Thus it is similar to lanoline, or wool fat, which consists of the fat deposited in perspiration on the fleece of sheep. This is extracted either by washing the fleece with soap or by means of a solvent which is subsequently evaporated. The grease thus separated, when purified and formed into an emulsion, becomes "lanoline."

Wool fat has a complex chemical composition and is akin to the waxes.

An "official" preparation for the preservation of leather is tallow, 160 parts; beeswax, 96 parts; camphor, 3 parts. This is "dubbing" in a wide sense, being actually a combined dubbing and polish.

This mixture is not to be used for scabbards, buckets, and such like, which are of uncurried "blocked" leather which it is not desired to soften. It is laid down that these should be "cleaned" with beeswax. The use of the word "cleaned" is hardly correct. The beeswax is a polish which forms a protective coat on the leather.

Occasional soap sponging is necessary to preserve the grain, and they should be very lightly dubbed about half as frequently as straps and such like. The "cleaning" with beeswax is merely incidental to getting a good polish.

Apropos of this, the question may be asked why "beeswax" is used in preference to mineral (paraffin) wax, which is so much cheaper. The reason is that the difference between the two is analogous to that between household bread and short bread. The beeswax draws out in a fibrous manner and is more adhesive, while the paraffin is crystalline and "short." A good dubbing for

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preserving and softening leather in store consists of tallow, 5 parts; cod oil, 1 part.

The "Home" regulations prescribe that saddlery and harness in possession is to be laid by in dubbing once in every six months for two or three days. From Friday afternoon to Monday afternoon is suggested as a suitable time, with inspection on Saturday to see that the work has been properly done. Whether once in six months is sufficient in India depends upon the locality. There are certainly some places where the desiccating effect of the climate calls for the more frequent treatment of the leather. The excessive use of dubbing discolors harness and saddlery and gives it a "second-hand" appearance.

Dubbing spreads more uniformly and penetrates the fibers of the leather, if applied when the leather is damp.

To dub harness or saddlery, the whole of the strapping of which they are comprised is taken to pieces and cleaned. While they are still damp, the dubbing is applied with a rag, sponge, or brush, and is then lightly rubbed in. A good way to apply dubbing to such articles as stirrup leathers, reins, and straps is to hook them on a nail in a wall and pass them through the hand, which holds a small quantity of dubbing. The natural warmth of the hand and the friction melts and forces the dubbing into leather and leaves no uneven caking on the surface. This process also sleeks out creases, kinks, etc., and assists in making the article supple. The leather-work is then put aside, and after two or three days, when the dubbing has penetrated, the residue is rubbed off and the article polished with a cloth or brush. If this job has been well done, there is no danger of grease coming off on the hands or clothes.

Soap used daily on articles in constant use produces mellowness in the leather rather than an outward gloss.

So long as leather remains dry and clean, it needs but little attention beyond periodical dubbing, but when wetted by rain, by the water used to clean it, or by immersion, it becomes hard and stiff, if not softened with some oily or fatty substance—*e. g.*, dubbing or soap.

To sum up, the essential point in the preservation of leather is to remember that it is a skin which no longer has powers of self-recuperation. It should be fed at reasonable intervals with suitable nourishment; it should not be subjected to violent treatment, such as washing with acids or caustic alkalis or with water, which is uncomfortably hot to the elbow. Water should be used sparingly; the article should not be soaked in it. It should not be left in a hot, dry wind, put out in the sun or in front of a fire, or exposed to the ammonia fumes which are continually given off in stables. It should, however, have air, so that it should not become mildewed. In the rains it may be considered advisable to use a fire to dry the air of the harness-room, but the leather should not be put where it will get hot.—*By Sumach, in the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India."*

RENDER UNTO CÆSAR

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES F. ROE, of New York, has called the attention of the Editor to an error which appeared on page 306 of the October number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, in an article entitled "Famous Endurance Rides." The article read: "Four men of Company H, 1st Cavalry, in 1880 carried dispatches from Fort Harney to Fort Warner, one hundred and forty miles in twenty-two hours, over a bad road, or at the rate of 6.4 miles. The horses were in good condition at the end of the ride, and after one day's rest made the

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return trip at sixty miles per day." General Roe writes that the real facts are as follows:

"The ride was made in the fall of 1869, by Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, a sergeant of Troop H, 1st Cavalry, and a private of Troop F, 1st Cavalry. The distance was called 150 miles; actual time, just 24 hours; traveling time, 22½ hours. Almost the entire distance was made at a trot. Started at 8 p. m., arrived at 8 p. m. Rode back in 36 hours, on the same horses."

ARMISTICE DAY MESSAGES

UPON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the signing of the Armistice, fine and noble tributes were paid our fallen heroes by the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and the Chief of Staff.

Mr. Baker's message was as follows:

"Today, on the second anniversary of the Armistice, our eyes should be turned toward France, toward that hallowed ground which covers the bodies of America's dead.

"Upon those of us who are living peacefully because these men had the will to die; upon those of us particularly who are intimately concerned with the Nation's defense, there is placed a solemn obligation to our fallen. Their deeds, their determination, their sacrifice, must not die with them. It is for us to emblazon their glory in imperishable memorials; to engrave their devotion on our hearts and the hearts of our countrymen, and to dedicate ourselves to a perpetuation of the principles for which they fell.

"Today the Army salutes its own—its fallen heroes."

General Pershing published the following:

"The second anniversary of Armistice Day finds undiminished the appreciation of those who comprehend the meaning of the great victory achieved on November 11, 1918. This day will come to represent to the civilized world what Independence Day means to Americans. It struck the death knell of autocratic rule, and reversed the doctrine that 'might makes right.' It marks a new epoch in history and establishes the dividing line between the old order and the new.

"In our own country the guarantee for good government lies in the awakening of the young, patriotic citizens who constituted our military forces and who, since the accomplishment of their sacred war mission, have returned to peacetime pursuits with a determination to keep ever before them and their neighbors and communities the ideals for which they fought. That the interests of the nation will be well directed and fully safeguarded by this great citizen army of veterans is beyond doubt.

"In celebrating this Twentieth Century Independence Day we should pause in prayerful tribute to the memory of those young Americans and those sons of our Allies who gave their lives to perpetuate our liberties. Their sacrifice was for us and our future, and their purpose must remain our purpose."

General March said:

"On the second anniversary of Armistice Day, we turn our thoughts from the strife of politics, from the urge of business, to acclaim again our Army in the World War. I have recently inspected our cemeteries in France, with their

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rows on rows of hero-dead, and cannot conceive of any differences of opinion as to the aftermath of the war, making us ever forgetful of the splendid sacrifices of our Army and of the whole people during the war. Their record of achievement and of self-denial will forever be a national inspiration."

CAVALRY vs. RIOTERS AND STRIKERS

Extract from a Speech by John H. Maurer, Labor Leader, Showing the Attitude of Rioters and Strikers to Cavalry Action

"The 'English square' is the only open-field military formation of human beings that has ever been known to repulse cavalry. All other formations go down before the resistless rush of plunging beasts mounted by armed men, mad in the fierce excitement induced by the thundering gallop of charging horses. A charge by cavalry is a storm from hell—for men on foot. A cavalryman's power, courage, and daring are strangely multiplied by the knowledge that he sits astride a swift, strong beast, willing and able to knock down a dozen men in one leap of this terrible rush. Hence the Cossacks, the mounted militiamen (referring to the Pennsylvania State Constabulary), for crushing unarmed, unmounted groups of men on strike."

THE SABER

A Reply to General Dickman

IT IS TRUE, as stated by General Dickman, that, as a general proposition, it may be said that no officer of our Army has ever wielded a saber in battle.

If General Dickman implies by the next statement in his article, that the opponents of the saber have not consulted distinguished officers who have actually used the saber in battle, or able observers in campaigns where mounted troops took a prominent part, that is also, in general, true; and likewise it is true of the *advocates of the saber*.

Most of us, either for or against the saber or pistol, base our reasoning on personal experience, practical use of the one arm or the other, and the writings and reports of others who are familiar with the actual use of the arm in question in battle.

In a book by Frederick Coleman on the work of the British Cavalry in France, one, and only one, instance is given of a saber charge in France when the contestants closed. I regret that I have not the book at hand, but it was a case of saber *vs.* lance, and the saber won. The casualties caused by the saber were, however, practically *nil*. I can find no other record of cavalry shock action against cavalry in this war, though I have searched to the best of my ability. A charge was made at another time by the British in France against artillery. But the guns were a short distance behind wire, and the charge did not get home, the troops having to clear to the flank at short range. Pistols might not have inflicted any damage, but again they might have. I think the troopers would have liked to have had the chance.

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In the actions in Palestine no shock action of cavalry *vs.* cavalry is of record that I can find, and in the recorded charges (as reported by our observer, Colonel Davis) it was noted that practically no casualties were inflicted by the saber or bayonet used as saber.

What our Cavalry did at St. Mihiel appears to be hidden, for some unknown reason. Perhaps it is because the small size of the force, one squadron, prevents its consideration in the mass of reports of the great units employed. But of this much I am confident: certain troops of the Second Cavalry were in mounted action at St. Mihiel and perhaps elsewhere. Did they use the saber, or the pistol, or both? And what were the results? We have here a case in our own Army. What happened?

In the charge of the lancers at Omdurman, the charge went home and through. Practically the only casualties inflicted on the dervishes were by the officers who were armed with pistols (see account in "The River Wars," by Winston Churchill).

Cavalry combats took place in 1870, but saber wounds were rare. So with our Civil War. The Confederate irregulars, however, are known to have done great damage with the antiquated revolvers with which they were armed.

In all combats of cavalry *vs.* cavalry, mounted, in modern wars, the horse seems to have been the decisive weapon, riding down the opponent. Mêlées seems to have been absent in most cases, the shock having routed one side or the other.

The one great exception appears to have been the cavalry combat at Mars-la-Tour in 1870. This resulted in a mêlée that was indeterminate in its results, both sides withdrawing and both claiming the victory. The casualties from lance and saber were negligible.

Our mounted forces in Mexico and in the Philippines have used the pistol and inflicted casualties with it. Of course, it was not cavalry against cavalry in shock action, but the *pistol put men out*. Can we say as much for the saber?

Of course, there is always a chance of injuring our own men in a pistol combat. You cannot make an omelet without breaking some eggs. But can we hold back on this account, when we consider that in practically all attacks in the World War our men received some casualties from our own barrages? (I occupied a swivel chair during the war, but I have been told tales.)

Now, as to what can be done with the pistol. We had for years a system of firing which corresponds to mêlée fighting—firing at isolated figures, at ranges of from 10 to 25 yards, nearly all at a gallop and mostly figures of dismounted men. In Mexico, experiments were made simulating cavalry charges against cavalry, firing to the front. (I write what I have been told; again, I was not there.) At swinging overhead targets (Target "E," I believe), poor scores were made. But one test was made, and that, for some reason, was never published. A cloth was suspended with a horizontal strip target on it, represent-

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ing a close-order line of mounted men. This target was so arranged that it could be dropped and passed over by a charging line. The results on this target showed (firing by a charging, supposedly equal force) that every man or horse would have been hit. Would there have been much trouble in riding down what was left of that line? If you can show such results as that to our Cavalry, they will prefer the pistol to the saber, I believe.

But we need a change in the design of the grip of our pistol. There is something wrong with it, that makes the average man, when excited, throw the muzzle down, so that the bullets go about 30 degrees lower than intended. And I believe that I would personally, for all weather and other conditions, rather use the 45 caliber double-action revolver (Smith & Wessen type) issued during the World War. Double action may come in very handy, and the revolver jams less frequently than the pistol. I believe we are in general too hesitant in the adoption of new ideas. Must we always follow the lead of European cavalry? Was the use made of European cavalry in the World War such as to warrant our accepting it as a model? Was not the French cavalry more or less of a failure because they could get no chance to use the saber or lance? I suggest that two pistols be carried—one in a pommel holster, to be the weapon habitually to be used first when mounted; the other to be carried on the belt, for use when the pommel pistol is emptied, or for use dismounted; and, although for years an advocate of the low butt-to-the-rear holster on the belt, I have found it so unhandy when on dismounted maneuvers I am now in favor of the higher, old-fashioned butt-to-the-front holster.

As a last shot at my very good friend, I quote from the CAVALRY JOURNAL, same issue as that containing his article, page 317: "It has been decided that the new Army Cavalry shall carry lance, carbine, and short side arm. The sword is, provisionally, abolished.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*."

CHARLES A. ROMEYN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff Corps.

SEAWEED AS FORAGE FOR HORSES

RECENTLY THE FRENCH have been experimenting with the use of seaweed as forage for horses. Apparently, horses in light work could be kept going on a ration of three parts seaweed to one part oats, the seaweed having been specially washed and dried before use.

THE LIGHT vs. THE HEAVY SABER

GENERAL DICKMAN'S "Plea for the Saber," in the October number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, seems to bring up again the much-discussed subject of whether or not the saber shall be dropped from the Cavalry armament.

There is no doubt as to the efficiency of our regulation saber as a fencing weapon, either mounted or dismounted; it is probably as nearly perfect a saber as could be devised, save that the steel is too brittle and cases of broken blades

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have been (or at least were, when the saber was first issued) quite numerous. The lance, from having a longer "reach," is a still more effective weapon. Then why do we not use it? Simply because of the inconvenience in carrying it, an inconvenience which even to an extent interferes with the effective use of the other two arms—rifle and pistol. The American Cavalry, therefore, has never taken it up, and for some years past it has been gradually discarded by the Cavalry in countries where the use of cavalry in the past has been almost exclusively that of mounted action.

I am in agreement with General Dickman in the retention of a saber on account of the moral effect which this arm produces. He says he would leave it at home in case of field service involving no possibility of its useful employment. I would go a step further and leave it at home when there is no probability of its useful employment.

In the punitive expedition my regiment (10th Cavalry) carried sabers, as we were ordered turned out fully armed and equipped for field service. On the march from Fort Huachuca to Santa Cruz (20 miles north of Parral) and return to San Antonio, Mexico, about 650 miles, we lost, roughly, 10 per cent of our animals. Under these circumstances every pound carried which is not needed is just so much of a hindrance, detracting from the marching capacity of the command. If I had it to do over again, I would leave sabers behind. Better still, those ordering a movement and knowing (which we did not) what arms would likely be needed, should in ordering the movement instruct what arms should be carried.

For some forty years past the writer has had a light saber, which is so much more conveniently carried than the regulation one that it has usually been taken in the field. It has a Solingen blade of well-tempered steel and is but three inches shorter than our regulation saber, although the weight is but 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds—slightly more than half that of the regulation saber. The cut herewith affords a means of comparison of the two.

If it were a question of its frequent use in actual combat, the best saber is none too good; but when, as General Dickman says, "No American officer or soldier now in the Army has ever wielded a saber in battle," it seems well worth while to consider whether we cannot find a saber which is less of an incumbrance than the one now used. The writer begs to submit this light saber as a possible satisfactory solution, bearing in mind the fact that the *portability* of the arm is a consideration which cannot be ignored.

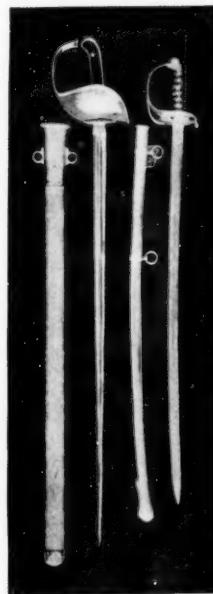
Comparison of Weight and Length of Sabers

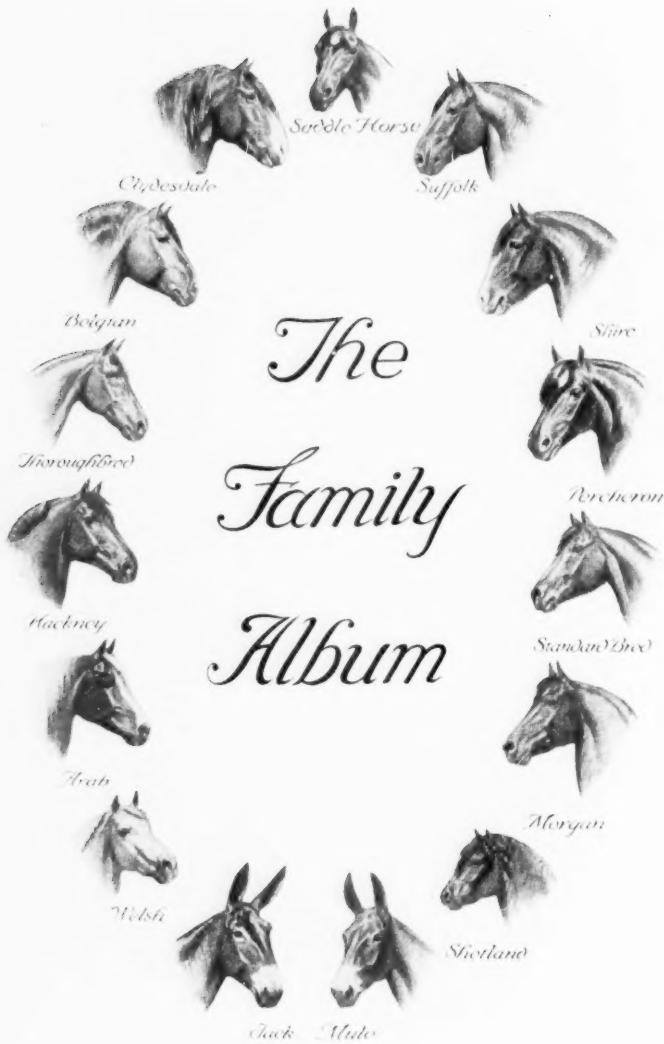
	Weight.	Length.
Regulation saber, including scabbard . . .	4 lbs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	43"
Proposed saber, including scabbard . . .	2 lbs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

W. C. BROWN,
Colonel of Cavalry, Retired.



"WE'RE DOWN ON THE SHALLOW RIO, AMIDST THE CACTUS AND ALKALI!"





The
Family
Album

Courtesy of Horse Association of America.
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TOPICS OF THE DAY

OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND CAVALRY IN FRANCE

THE SECOND CAVALRY is credited with the following battle participation, under paragraph 244 of the Army Regulations:

(1) Toul Sector, France.....	14 April- 7 May, 1918.
1st Squadron.....	15 April-24 April, 1918.
Troops F and G.....	14 April- 7 May, 1918.
Troop H.....	14 April- 6 May, 1918.
Troop I.....	14 April- 1 May, 1918.
Troops K and L.....	14 April-30 April, 1918.
Troop M.....	14 April-23 April, 1918.
(2) Aisne-Marne Offensive, France....	18 July-6 August, 1918.
Troops A and C.....	18 July-6 August, 1918.
Troop I.....	3 August-6 August, 1918.
(3) Toul Sector, France.....	7 August-11 Sept., 1918.
Troops A and C.....	7 August-11 Sept., 1918.
Troops B, D, F, and H.....	24 August-11 Sept., 1918.
Troop G.....	12 July-11 Sept., 1918.
(4) St. Mihiel Offensive, France.....	12 Sept.-16 Sept., 1918.
1st Squadron.....	12 Sept.-16 Sept., 1918.
Troops F, G, and H.....	12 Sept.-16 Sept., 1918.
(5) Toul Sector, France.....	17 Sept.-25 Sept., 1918.
Troops B, D, F, and H.....	17 Sept.-25 Sept., 1918.
Troop G.....	17 Sept.-11 Nov., 1918.
(6) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France..	26 Sept.-11 Nov., 1918.
1st Squadron.....	26 Sept.-11 Nov., 1918.
Troops F, H, I, and M.....	26 Sept.-11 Nov., 1918.

WANTED—COPIES OF THE JULY NUMBER

SO GREAT has been the demand for the July number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL that the edition has been completely exhausted, notwithstanding a large excess that was printed. Many requests are on hand for this issue and others are coming in daily. The CAVALRY JOURNAL will be glad to purchase, at fifty cents per copy, copies of this issue. Any subscriber having a copy of the July number which he does not wish to retain will confer a favor upon the Association by sending it in.

New Books Reviewed

LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER. By Sir George Arthur. In three volumes. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1920. Price, \$12.50 per set.

Prior to 1914 the recent wars of Great Britain gave no assurance that she would be a dangerous enemy except at sea. Waged against starving, ill-armed, undisciplined troops, British soldiers surrendered too frequently, were often defeated with small losses, were poorly supported at home, and made a wrong estimate of the lessons to be learned. Few indeed, among military men, were ready to predict the high results of the World War.

It often happens that able men get an education in spite of the school. It seems to have been so with Kitchener. At all events, in 1914 he was head and shoulders above all other British military leaders and the one to whom the nation turned with great unanimity for help and guidance. That the empire emerged in triumph from the war was due to Kitchener more than to any other man. That another could have been found to take his place may be true, but the results would not have been so great.

The life of Lord Kitchener is written by Sir George Arthur, his secretary, devoted friend, and supporter. It contains much valuable and interesting matter that has not before been published, including long quotations from private correspondence, official reports, and the like. The author is not an "experienced biographer," to borrow his own words, which we may well imagine when we see how loosely the facts are put together, how great a familiarity with events must be presupposed, and for an American reader, how hard it is to read a military biography without plenty of good maps.

How little the makers of history get from those who write it is found in this book as well as in many others, and so, upon some subjects about which the readers of every age are curious to be informed, this friendly biography is vague and contradictory. For instance, as to the personal appearance of Kitchener, we find him described (I, 42) with "upright figure and square shoulders," (I, 60) with "a narrow chest and sloping shoulders," and somewhere else with "broad shoulders." Much to our regret, we again find ourselves in confusion as to his temperament. We read (I, 248) of his "stony composure as he rode at the head of his troops through the captured city. Stern, upright, and uninviting he passed through the crowded streets of the town"; "the set features betrayed no unusual feelings"; "tears welled up in Kitchener's eyes and coursed unrestrained down his cheeks"; "too overcome to speak, and merely signaled to General Hunter to give the necessary word of command." On reading the first of these remarks we were ready to say that Kitchener seemed to be curiously like Ulysses S. Grant in temperament; but it is hard to imagine Grant giving up to emotion, just as it is difficult to think that Cæsar wept when the poor cried.

About Kitchener's personality we shall have less difficulty after reading a number of very good pen portraits by some of the prominent men who came into intimate contact with him. General Gordon wrote: "One of the few very superior British officers." Sir Evelyn Baring said: "A very gallant soldier." Lord Minto wrote of his "curious personality," "unattractive manner," "kind heart buried some-

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where," "artistic tastes," "straightforwardness," "ability," "broadmindedness," "foresight." Lord Roberts, in his last interview with the Queen at Osborne "spoke of Kitchener's self-suppression, his eagerness to undertake the hardest and most difficult tasks, his scorn of notoriety, and his personal loyalty" (I, 224, note).

Cavalrymen will not forget that Kitchener, although an engineer officer, principally employed on survey work in Palestine and Cyprus during the first twelve years of his service, was made a major of an Egyptian Cavalry regiment in 1883, and thus got his first start in the line, which really made possible his future career.

In time of peace military men are tenacious of existing methods and averse to change, but immediately after a great war they fly to the opposite extreme in a stampede for something new. Perhaps, therefore, it may be proper to suggest that, if the next war is to be fought in America and not in Europe, we may find lessons in the South African conflict that will be as useful as those our soldiers learned in France. The South African War furnished one of the great examples of a mounted force, armed with a firearm able to fight mounted and dismounted, after the manner of Nathan B. Forrest in the Civil War. With never more than 25,000 of this type of cavalry (British estimate), the Boers fought ten times their numbers, backed by all the power of a great empire. When Kitchener became Commander-in-Chief "he persistently pleaded for fresh and further mounted troops, in which he pinned his faith" (II, 4). He succeeded in making a mounted army of 80,000 men. In this way he was able to combine rapidity of movement with superiority of numbers. The Boers were overwhelmed, and the story reads very much like that of P. H. Sheridan and J. H. Wilson, the last year of our Civil War. Let us therefore forget not our traditions.

As in debate, the place to be assigned to Kitchener in history, this biography will furnish good material. We observe that at Middleburg, in February, 1900, he would have made, if unhampered by the civilian members of his government, a peace which would have saved many lives, much treasure, and fifteen months of fighting, yet reaching practically the same result as finally accepted. At the beginning of the World War, on the vital point as to whether the Germans would choose to penetrate Belgium at the north or at the south of the Meuse, he rightly judged the former to be the correct solution, while the French General Staff and the British experts held the opposite view. On August 30, 1914, when the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John French, decided to withdraw from the allied line and to retreat to the south, Kitchener promptly disapproved and set him right. To the Dardanelles campaign and to Townsend's Bagdad expedition he was strongly opposed.

Sir George states (III, 307) that Kitchener made his decision for seventy divisions of infantry on the very day he entered the War Office, August 6, 1914. Kitchener himself was not so specific in his claims (III, 328). In any case, he very promptly scrapped the entire pre-war program, carefully and laboriously worked out as it had been. The plan was, in such an eventuality as did occur, that Great Britain would send six infantry divisions to the continent, while relying on the navy to play its rôle as the principal weapon of the empire. In changing that policy and in correctly estimating the part his country was to fill in the war, his best work was done.

More than two hundred pages are given to Kitchener's seven years in India and his activities in preparing for war. He was a strong advocate of preparedness, and yet for some reason the author makes the following statement (III, 221): "Kitchener alone among soldiers had believed it possible to create in war time, from the manhood of an unmilitary nation, large bodies of new troops fit to beat the finest combatants of the continent. He backed his own opinion with complete faith in

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his own judgment, and the armies with which his name will always be identified more than justified his confidence." Yet we permit ourselves to doubt if such armies would have been possible if the trained soldiers of France, Russia, and Italy had not been ready to take the burden of war in the period of formation.

The biography notices Kitchener's denial of charges of cruelty at Suakin and Omdurman (II, 263-4). The author himself defends the devastation of the country and the formation of concentration camps in South Africa as military necessities (II, 11, 12, 108). He attributes the high death rate at these camps to the fact "that the inmates were not once relieved and refused medical advice" (II, 127). Quotations from letters written by Kitchener himself give an impression that he thought lightly of it (II, 13, note, 14). The author does not give space to the numerous charges of the arming of the negroes against the Boers, unjust military trials and executions, deportations, boy prisoners.

Eben Swift,
Brigadier General.

THE GREEN GOD'S PAVILION, A NOVEL OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Mabel Wood Martin. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1920.

Do you remember the Philippines as the land of songless birds and scentless flowers? Or do you remember it for its gorgeous sunsets? In either case you should read Mrs. Martin's book. In the one case you will find expressed in it the romance that you felt was there. If, on the other hand, you looked on your tour there as just two years to be gotten through with somehow, you will regret, perhaps, your lack of vision, but you will realize many of the realities that were patent, even to your matter-of-fact gaze.

Julie Dreschell, a young American girl, goes to the Philippines as a school teacher. In Manila she meets many interesting people, but most entertaining of all is Barry McChord, "an Irish-American Haroun-al-Raschid, naively engaged in the recrudescence of the East. We call him the mayor of Manila." A young man with a purpose, withal, and with some points of difference from him who bore the nickname in real life. But this is romance, and I find the adaptation first rate.

Julie also meets a mestiza of rather more regal presence than any I ever saw, but a most interesting character in the book and one admirably suited to mark the contrast between East and West. It is in the house of Isabel that Julie sees the little green god and feels the uneasy spell of his aloofness.

We follow the teaching experiences of the young girl in a distant island of the archipelago, from the time she first faces rows of eager children till she finds the school deserted as a result of the machinations of the priest—deserted except for the faithful Delphine, who insists on being taken to Manila. We get a glimpse of the insurrection and of many familiar Filipino types, faithfully represented. There are also contrasting types of officers, admirably portrayed: Adams, a good scout, who loses his life after a long ride undertaken to feel the touch of a friendly hand; Calmiden, self-centered, uncompromising, "doing time" in the Philippines, who nearly qualifies as the successful suitor.

That part of the book dealing with the island of Nahal is the soundest, from the point of view of the realist. Julie's experiences after her return to Manila are fantastic, though entertaining reading, for all that. It is very well written romance and will hold your attention.

Mrs. Martin, who is the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Martin, Cavalry, already enjoys a literary reputation that cannot but be enhanced by her latest work.

GEORGE M. RUSSELL,
Major, General Staff.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

THAT DAMN Y. By Katherine Mayo. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Price, \$3.50.

The story purports to be an unbiased account of the operations of the Y. M. C. A. with the A. E. F.

The author had exceptionally good opportunities to write such a story, for she states that she went to France on the invitation of the Y, but on the condition that she go as a free agent, paying her own expenses; also, "Nothing should be glossed for my eyes. I would write what and when I liked, . . . specifically emphasized my intention to state the facts as I found them, to the best of my judgment, without regard to whose feelings they might hurt."

There is no reason to believe the author has failed to write to the best of her judgment, yet it is difficult to see wherein the story would have differed had it been written by the most pronounced partisan of the Y. The story is written for civilians, and it is hoped that it is convincing to them. For those who served in the Army it will be less convincing, for it is overdone.

To make the theme of the story the work of the Y with probably its best-equipped division in France is no more accurate than to say that the amount of transportation furnished that division represented the level of the transportation furnished all the divisions in France, when some had practically no transportation.

The writer of this article yields to no one in thankfulness for the good work done by the Y, nor in admiration of those who did it, but it is believed that those gallant men and noble women would be the last to desire to see their work paraded across the pages of a book in somewhat the guise of movie-picture heroes and heroines performing constantly superman and superwoman exploits. The work of the actual fighting man pales into insignificance when compared to the author's brilliant account of the achievements of the Y.

The villains of the story are, first, the Y Directorate in America, who were apparently always stupid, always behind in sustaining the Y in France, and possessed of no vision; second, the Army Administration in France, who were always failing to live up to their agreements.

The author does not record that any strategical or tactical mistakes were made by the Y management in France, which certainly places them above the level of *any* army staff operating in Europe and probably above the level ever before reached by any human agency.

It reminds one of the remark, made with reference to the writings of a certain major of the Civil War, who gave wonderful accounts of what he and his command did, and that was, "Why didn't he let Grant help him when he was putting down the rebellion?"

The author tells us, on page 220, that "early in 1919 the Army began its general investigation of the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A.," but she does not tell us what the report of that investigation was. The author's defense of the pyramiding of selected personnel and materials by the Y in large cities and beautiful leave areas rather than shoving them to the front is hardly convincing.

A casual reader of the Y appeals for funds, being made in America at that time, would get the impression that the money was primarily for service to the men at the front.

The author falls into the prevalent error of civilians in America that there is a natural enmity between the officer and man in the United States Army not existing in other armies, with the possible exception of the Prussian, and fails to see how too-much-misguided sentiment tends to accentuate the point. After all, what is the cure for Bolshevism?

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

The author's conclusions leave one rather puzzled. After some four hundred and seven pages of glowing descriptions, she makes this statement: "Taking all together, the fit with the unfit, throughout the combat period, Carter had never more than 40 per cent of the man-power that his job required. Of that 40 per cent, as has just been stated, scarcely over 50 per cent ran fairly good."

What would be the value of a chain with scarcely over 50 per cent of its links running fairly good?

JAMES H. REEVES,
Colonel of Cavalry.

INTO MEXICO WITH GENERAL SCOTT. By Edwin L. Sabin. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

This volume is one of the Trail Blazers series, comprising a number of historical stories by the same author. While intended for boys, it may be read with interest by their elders. It is the story of General Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, as witnessed by a young American boy stranded in Vera Cruz when his father died of yellow fever, and who joined the American Army as a camp-follower until taken in as a drummer.

There are no dark-eyed señoritas wandering through the pages, which are given over entirely to the recital of the deeds of valor performed by the gallant little army, which numbered only 6,000 men when Santa Anna and his army were driven from every position occupied by them and the City of Mexico fell into the hands of the American Army.

The story of Jerry Cameron, drummer boy, climbing to the belfry of the church of Amozoc, with his drum on his back, because dared to do so by a companion; his discovery from his point of vantage of the approach of a Mexican force about to surprise the Americans; his sounding the long roll and alarming the troops just in time to beat off the enemy, will make the young pulse quicken. Some of the stranded boy's experiences interested the reviewer particularly. When he slipped out of Vera Cruz to join the Americans, he encountered a drummer boy, Hannibal Moss, Company A, 8th Infantry. When the reviewer reported at his first post, nearly half a century ago, he was attached to that identical company. There were officers and men still in the regiment who had gone through the Mexican and Civil Wars with it, and stories of Scott's campaign were still recited at the camp-fires of the frontier. That interest still adheres to that war is evidenced by the fact that several histories have been published in recent years. The Trail Blazers series gives the young the opportunity to become familiar with Scott's campaign without studying the ponderous histories.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Major-General.

Polo

Polo is the most ancient of our present-day games. Cricket, golf, hockey, and perhaps baseball are all descendants of polo. The cradle of polo was Persia, and from that country the game spread all over the East, taking root most firmly in India, and at Constantinople under the Byzantine emperors. Every Persian king either took part in the game or looked on while his courtiers played. In the historical poems of Persian literature the heroes are often celebrated for their skill at polo. It is probable that the game never became popular with the Greeks or Romans, because they were such poor horsemen.

The people of Great Britain, Belgium, and Spain are national polo enthusiasts, while the sport is obtaining great favor with the French. There is now a movement to establish polo as a requirement for officers and men in the French Army, and it is expected to have its beginning this winter. Such has long been the case in the British Army.

In America polo has been mainly a luxury for members of expensive civilian clubs, with now and then a team from some particular organization of the Army. Now, however, there seems to have been an awakening to its value to our service.

Under its present policy, the War Department assists and encourages all forms of athletics as both a means of amusement and recreation for its personnel, as well as a stimulus to efficiency and organization spirit.

Most army polo players cannot afford to own their own mounts, although some officers have one or two ponies as a nucleus around which to build their string. Therefore it is necessary that such mounts as may be available in the unit be trained and developed for polo in addition to their usual duties.

The development and training of these mounts necessitates much work during time off duty. It gives the officer and the soldier excellent opportunities to practically apply the teaching of instructors. The more intense the training, the quicker the mount will play; and the better the training, the more pleasure is derived by the player during the game. This application also serves to make both better riders and trainers of the individuals and firmly impresses upon them the teachings of their instructors by actual experience.

A well-trained mount is the envy of every soldier, and the example of what can be done by a polo squad is an inspiration to other members of a command to better their mounts, whether they are used for polo or not.

The War Department now encourages this training of the regular mounts for purposes of polo in addition to their usual duties. It endeavors to furnish a type of equipment which can be used for both purposes. It intends to combine business and pleasure to reach the goal of professional efficiency.

This year similar tournaments have been held at Camp Travis, Texas, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Camp Knox, Kentucky, open to Army teams in their vicinity. The winning team at Camp Knox was composed of one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one lieutenant, and one sergeant.

Next year it is hoped the same procedure will follow, after which the winning teams may be gathered together for an Army Championship, and the best players and mounts selected for teams to represent the Army in the national tournaments.

AT THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

The Cavalry School Polo Tournament, which commenced on October 16 and ended October 25, was an unqualified success from start to finish. Ten teams, from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, were assembled to compete for

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the Army and Civilian championships of the Central Department. The forty-odd players, with their friends and adherents, captured the post, which devoted itself unreservedly to polo throughout the fortnight. In addition to the games themselves, polo teas were of daily occurrence, and each night a polo hop or dinner dance was held at the Hostess House. The arrangements for the game were most carefully planned and the entire series was played without a hitch. Two magnificent tournament fields, together with a practice field, accompanied the teams for match play and work-outs. The many minor points of scoreboards, guides, ushers, parking space, paddocks, etc., had all been attended to with a marvelous exactitude of detail.

Among the distinguished officers who witnessed the games were Major-General Willard A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, and Colonel George H. Cameron, Commandant of the Cavalry School. Many officers from the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth also motored over for the final games and helped to swell the large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

The competing teams and players were as follows:

Cavalry School "Sunflowers" Team: Major G. Cullom, Major C. Lininger, Major I. P. Swift, and Major W. W. Erwin.

Field Artillery School Team: Major R. McT. Pennell, Major C. Parker, Major J. T. Kennedy, and Major F. W. Bowley.

Cheyenne Mountain Country Club: W. Barrie Huston, Jim Minnick, Lafayette Hughes, and Deering Marshall.

The Third Division Team: Captain A. D. Newman, Lieutenant H. G. Guernsey, Major T. J. Johnson, Major C. R. Norton, and Lieutenant G. C. Benson.

The Junction City Team: Hal. Pierce, Harold Copeland, Jack Vickers, and F. W. O'Donnell.

The Second Cavalry Team: Captain J. B. Thompson, Major A. W. Holderness, Lieutenant C. A. Horger, and Captain V. V. Taylor.

The Fifteenth Cavalry Team: Lieutenant N. E. Waldron, Major H. A. Meyer, Lieutenant R. S. Ramey, Captain G. S. Andrew, and Lieutenant W. A. Falck.

The Cavalry School "Jaybirds" Team: Major J. Aleshire, Major A. E. Wilbourne, Major G. W. Chipman, and Major E. W. Taulbee.

The Missouri Hunt and Polo Club Team: Colonel Gray, Fred Harvey, Joe Daly, Marvin Gates, Frank B. Dragg, Harold D. Bell, and Frank Crowe.

The Seventh Division Team: Lieutenant G. R. Smith, Lieutenant R. G. Canine, Lieutenant R. V. Maraist, Lieutenant E. R. Rennier, Captain J. B. Wise, and Captain F. Bloom.

The Awards.—To the Cavalry School "Sunflowers" Team, winner of the tournament and of the Army Championship of the Central Department, was awarded the Cavalry School Cups. The Field Artillery School Team, as runner-up, was awarded the trophy donated by the First National Bank of Junction City, Kansas. To the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club Team was awarded the Remount Association Trophy, open to all teams except the winner and runner-up of the tournament. A trophy donated by Mr. Walter Rockwell, of Junction City, Kansas, was awarded to the Third Division Team for second place in this match.

FOURTH CAVALRY

The 4th Cavalry was one of the teams participating in the Eighth Corps Area Polo Tournament, held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during the month of October, 1920. The tournament demonstrated teams from El Paso and Fort Sam Houston were better mounted than other teams participating. This was thought to be the direct result of being situated in close proximity to remount depots where there is good opportunity to select suitable material for polo mounts. Above-mentioned teams showed better teamwork as a result of more practice. Practice at border stations is limited, due to shortage of officers in one

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post, the extra duties imposed for this reason resulting in little leisure time and inability to work out prospective mounts for match games. The officers of the 4th Cavalry are endeavoring to practice in the face of this. Schools of equitation and garrison schools, however, take up a large amount of time. It is hoped the situation will improve to permit daily practice.

SIXTH CAVALRY

The present schedule of drills and unit schools permits of polo only on Fridays and Sundays. However, the polo spirit in the 6th Cavalry is excellent. Sixteen officers of the regiment and two officers of the Recruit Depot Post at Fort Oglethorpe play. A team from this post participated in the October tournament at Camp Knox. Major Broadhurst, Cavalry, and Major D. D. Tompkins, Cavalry; Captains Frank D. McGee and Oliver I. Holman and Lieutenants Robert R. Maxwell and Hurley O. Richardson, all of the 6th Cavalry, were the Fort Oglethorpe players. This was the first opportunity the 6th Cavalry has had in a number of years to play against other teams, and the experience gained in the tournament will be of lasting value to our team. There are no civilian polo teams in the vicinity of Fort Oglethorpe.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

Review of the Year.—The year dawned with our polo team champions of the El Paso District, having won the championship in a flat tournament during the Christmas week of 1919. The line up at that time was: No. 1, First Lieutenant Roy E. Craig; No. 2, First Lieutenant Hobart R. Gay; No. 3, Captain J. W. Cunningham; No. 4, Captain D. S. Wood; substitute, First Lieutenant J. C. Short.

None of the above players had ever played polo prior to the summer of 1918, all having entered the Army from civil life during the war, scarcely having learned to ride before entering the service. Polo ponies were *non est*, experienced players were not available for instruction, and each was a troop commander during the days when it was only with a sense of guilt that a few moments were stolen from official duties to practice.

However, with the permission of the War Department, the team was entered in the Del Monte (California) Tournament in February. Funds to defray the expense of transportation of twenty ponies, with their care-takers, and incidental expense had to be raised in three weeks. This was done by means of a theatrical performance which ran for three nights, in El Paso, under the stage direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Ben H. Dorcy, with an advertising souvenir program in charge of Captain D. S. Wood and Lieutenant William H. McCollough.

The scores at Del Monte were as follows: 7th Cavalry, 14½; Del Monte, 14½; 7th Cavalry, 11½; Santa Barbara, 8¼; 7th Cavalry, 18½; San Mateo, 8¼.

On the return trip to Fort Bliss the teams stopped off by invitation to enter the Santa Barbara tournament, with the following results: 7th Cavalry, 6½; Colorado Springs, 5½; 7th Cavalry, 7½; Santa Barbara, 11½, 7th Cavalry, 1¼, Santa Barbara (Blues), 4½.

All games in both tournaments were played under handicap rules of the American Polo Association. As the 7th Cavalry total team handicap was but two, the other teams were forced to give them more goals than usually justified by the actual difference of playing strength, which in a measure accounts for the success of the 7th in winning all of the junior events at both tournaments so handily. The team learned more polo in the California tournaments than they had in all their former experience, chiefly from observation of such players as Drury, Boeske, Tevis, Blackwell, Pedley, and other crack players.

After the team's return to Fort Bliss, polo was more or less desultory through the spring and summer, principally due to weather conditions. When, however, the rumor of an Eighth Corps Area tournament became rife, work began again in August. Captain

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Cunningham, ordered to Fort Riley, was replaced by Lieutenant Short as No. 3—an officer who eleven months previously had never seen a polo game, but who, nevertheless, has developed into one of the team's most brilliant players and spectacular riders in the corps area.

The Corps Commander, Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, ordered the tournament at Fort Sam Houston for the championship of the area. In the sub-tournament of the El Paso District, for the selection of the representative team in the corps tournament, the 7th Cavalry eliminated the 8th Cavalry by a score of 12 to 4; the 82d Field Artillery disposed of the Remount Team by a score of 13 to 1, while the 7th Cavalry took the scalp of the 82d Field by 10 to 1.

The 10th Cavalry, having disposed of the 1st Cavalry at Douglas, came to Fort Bliss for the semi-finals, but were taken into camp by the 7th by scores of 30 to 1 and 16 to 2.

At the corps tournament at Fort Sam Houston the 7th lost the first game to the 16th Cavalry. At the end of the eighth period the score stood 7 to 7. In the first thirty seconds of play in the ninth period the 16th scored the winning goal.

The loss of this first game is attributed to a combination of overconfidence, a tendency to overdo the dribble game, and a field markedly slow in comparison to the home field. The next game was won by the 7th over the strong Corps Area Headquarters Team by a score of 8 to 6. Headquarters then soundly drubbed the 16th, 5 to 2, leaving a three-cornered tie to be decided by the team scoring the most goals in the entire tournament. The 7th, having previously beaten the 4th Cavalry 10 to 2 and the 13th Cavalry 16 to 2, needed 12 goals in their final game against the Camp Travis team to win. In a spectacular game the Corps Area Trophy was won by a score of 17 to 2.

The Army handicap of the 7th Cavalry team is now 22. On Army ponies their A. P. A. is about 10; on first-class ponies it should be nearer 20. Hopes are entertained for an All Army tournament at Fort Riley in the spring to settle the championship of the Army.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY

Polo activities are more or less handicapped at present, due to the fact that the Del Monte polo fields are undergoing repairs for the winter tournaments and that there is no ground on the reservation available or suitable for practice. Every effort is being made to get a team in shape for the coming tournaments.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY

The regimental team made its initial bow at polo in a series of games played here with the 5th Cavalry to decide which team should compete in the Eighth Corps Area Polo Tournament. The results of the games were: October 1—score, 7 to 8 (9 periods); won by the 5th. October 3—score, 7 to 4; won by the 13th. October 5—score, 8 to 3; won by the 13th.

The 13th, having won the series, attended the Eighth Corps Area Polo Tournament at Fort Sam Houston. Although the team lost every game at the tournament, they won the admiration of their opponents for their gameness and sportsmanship as good losers. Instead of discouraging the team, the experience gained has stimulated a live interest in polo at this post. A game is played every Sunday morning, with two practice periods during the week. The team is fast rounding into shape and will soon be able to take on a game in winning form.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY

The polo season just finished has been in most respects a satisfactory one for the regiment. A squad of twelve officers, with twenty-two horses, has been out for work throughout the season. These started work with more enthusiasm than polo knowledge

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but sufficient polo ability and improvement were shown to warrant the prediction of a very successful season for the team in 1921.

Three outside games were played with teams from the Hawaiian Polo Association; two with Oahu and one with Kauai. In the first Oahu game, on July 3, played during the American Legion Tournament, at Kapiolani Park, in Honolulu, we were defeated 10 goals to 1. In our game with Kauai, during the Hawaiian Championship Tournament, we were overwhelmed 27 to 1. This game showed our loose teamwork and hopelessness of the horses we tried to play. The Kauai ponies were easily handled and ran circles around the Army horses. On several occasions the Cavalry number one got away with the ball from midfield with a twenty-yard lead only to be overtaken just as he got in position to shoot at the goal. The very poor showing of the Army mounts in this game caused a number of the members of the Hawaiian Polo Club to loan mounts to the Army team for their game with Oahu. In this game the team showed a great improvement in teamwork and played their positions well, returning a 7 to 5 score in favor of the Army. This game was the second time that an Army team ever defeated one of the island teams, the other being when the 5th Cavalry team defeated Kauai in 1913. As a result of this game, our team has been invited to visit Kauai for a game with the polo team of the American Legion Post of Kauai on Armistice Day. This will be a fitting ending for the season and a reward for the months of hard practice and many discouragements encountered during the season.

With the arrival of the 35th Infantry, 44th Infantry, and 13th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, each with a number of polo enthusiasts, the outlook for a good season next year is very bright. It is hoped that these regiments can form a polo squad, and that a post tournament can be played just before the tournament in Honolulu in August.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Douglas, Arizona

Colonel Francis Le Jau Parker, Commanding

During the last month many changes have come to the regiment. Over three hundred recruits from the 4th, 7th, and 8th Cavalry have arrived, bringing the strength of the regiment up to its maximum. These men have all been assigned, and the troops reorganized to accommodate them. They are now undergoing training for an extensive course, and the regiment should be back to normal in the near future.

Troop "M" has just returned from Fort Apache, where it has been stationed. This troop was relieved by Troop "F," under command of Captain Herr. Lieutenant Blatt was sent from this station to conduct the return march of Troop "M." Lieutenant Sherril, the former commander, having been transferred to the Finance Service shortly before the departure of Troop "M" from Fort Apache.

The regiment has just completed its general inspection by Major C. P. Mills, I. G. D., 8th Corps Area Inspector. The inspection occurred at a time when the regiment was in an unsettled state, due to large replacements, but the officers of the regiment all feel that, everything considered, the results will prove satisfactory. In the meantime strenuous efforts are being made to put the regiment where it should stand for the next inspection.

On November 27, 1920, the regiment will hold a horse show. This event is looked forward to with much interest by the entire command, and the contestants in all the events are practicing daily, so that they may have their mounts in condition for the tests.

The outstanding feature of the show will be the competition for the Commanding Officer's Cup. This event involves an endurance ride for officers, followed by judging for condition and training. Colonel Parker will give a cup to the first officer winning this contest three times. The competitions will be held every six months until the trophy is won.

Several new officers have joined the regiment recently, among them being Lieutenant-Colonel Walter J. Scott, Major Karl E. Linderfelt, and Lieutenants Pickett, Daugherty, Latimer, Massey, Sweet, Sargent, and Fletcher.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Brownsville, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

The 4th Cavalry claims the distinction of furnishing the first military escort for the President elect, Senator Warren G. Harding. Troops in garrison stations, away from border duties, may find no particular pleasure in furnishing escorts for dignitaries, but when the 4th Cavalry, on November 11, riding in column of platoons through the streets of Brownsville, Texas, escorted the President-elect in parade, every member of the regiment felt, for future Armistice Days, another thing to be remembered. The visit of Senator Harding to southeastern Texas was a new event in Texas history and the history of Brownsville. Co-operating with the citizens of the Rio Grande Valley was the 4th Cavalry, endeavoring with them to show appreciation of the honor.

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, 4th Cavalry, was chairman of the Parade Committee, and as evidence of the manner in which the parade and crowd of 30,000 people was handled and of how the 4th Cavalry responded, the following is quoted:

REGIMENTAL NOTES

"Colonel HOWARD R. HICKOK,

Commanding Officer, 4th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Texas:

. . . Senator Harding said to me yesterday that the arrangements were equal to that of any event of its kind he had ever been privileged to witness anywhere, and I want to pass this well-earned commendation directly to you, as chairman of the Parade Committee. The splendid co-operation between the military and civil authorities has been one of the gratifying things of especial notice to our distinguished guest. . . .

"Very truly yours,

**"BROWNSVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
J. H. HOTT, Manager."**

The following appeared in the *Brownsville Sentinel*, Brownsville, Texas, November 16, 1920:

"Whoever is responsible for marshaling the parade deserves particular praise. Each subdivision was assembled in a side street adjacent to the line of march, and turned into its appointed place without a hitch or break. No Mardi Gras pageant at New Orleans, or Veiled Prophet parade in St. Louis, or Priest of Pallas spectacle in Kansas City was ever conducted more smoothly.

"The arrangements at Fort Brown for the accommodation of the speakers, reception committees, and distinguished guest, and for taking care of the press were as perfect as they could be made. Veteran journalists, who have seen such things attempted in all the important cities of the country, agreed that they had never seen the job done better."

The 4th Cavalry feels justly proud of their part of the day. The men of the regiment conducted themselves as Army men should. Each officer and man designated to have charge of certain work handled his job with credit to himself and the regiment.

Governor W. P. Hobby, of Texas, arriving in Brownsville on November 16 to pay his respects to Senator Harding, made a visit to Fort Brown. Troops of the 4th Cavalry marched in review before him, after which he met the officers of the regiment, expressed his appreciation of the spectacle, and said: "Texas is a Cavalry State. We believe in the Cavalry. There is not a Texan but what would rather fight mounted."

On November 15 Colonel De R. C. Cabell, 4th Cavalry, was retired from active duty. Colonel Cabell had been on three months' leave prior to his retirement. It was generally known, on his departure on leave, that he was expected to be retired on expiration of leave. He had been in command of the regiment since August, 1919. A farewell was given him in the form of a bridge party and dance, and both Colonel and Mrs. Cabell were presented with gifts from the officers and ladies of the Brownsville Sector. Colonel Howard R. Hickok had been in command of the regiment during Colonel Cabell's absence. Colonel Hickok joined September 23, 1920, and through Colonel Cabell's retirement becomes the senior colonel.

Track and football for the men of the regiment now form the chief means of athletic competition. A permanent track is being built for field meets, while the football team does daily practice and bemoans the fact there are few teams in the valley to give competition.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Frederick S. Foltz, Commanding

Officers and men of the regiment participated in the following events on "Military Day" (October 2, 1920), at the Chattanooga Interstate Fair, Chattanooga, Tennessee:

Mounted Relay Race.—First prize, First Sergeant Green, Troop "H"; Private Fowler, Troop "G"; Bugler Cantrell, Troop "E"; Private Sloan, Troop "F"; second prize, First Sergeant Thomas, Troop "C"; Sergeant Heitzler, Troop "B"; Private Benesley, Troop "A"; Private Smith, Troop "D"; third prize, First Sergeant Clark, Troop "K"; Bugler Ravis, Troop "M"; Private Borrah, Troop "L"; Private Hale, Troop "I."

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Mounted Push Ball.—First prize, Sergeant Hughes, Troop "K"; Private Borrah, Troop "L"; Sergeant Kinly, Troop "M"; second prize, First Sergeant Thomas, Troop "C"; Sergeant Mikesell, Troop "B"; Sergeant Neault, Troop "A."

Jumping, Enlisted Men.—First prize, Sergeant Weedon, Troop "G"; second prize, Sergeant McFadden, Troop "L"; third prize, Sergeant Cassidy, Troop "E."

Jumping, Officers.—First prize, Captain Roy O. Henry, 6th Cavalry, on "Ready Money"; second prize, Lieutenant Jersey, 6th Cavalry, on "Sir Sam Browne";* third prize, Lieutenant Heilberg, 6th Cavalry, on "Bolshevik."

Tent Pegging with Saber.—First prize, Private Douglas, Troop "F"; second prize, Machinist Tuckawski, Troop "L"; third prize, Private Dickinson, Troop "I."

Saddling and Packing Contest.—First prize, Corporal Cole, Troop "C"; Private Creasen, Troop "C"; second prize, Private Buresh, Troop "L"; Corporal Smith, Troop "L"; third prize, Private Sloan, Troop "F"; Private Rimasfski, Troop "F."

Mounted Rescue Race.—First prize, Private Hale, Troop "I"; Harnessman Hanscom, Troop "I"; second prize, Sergeant Smith, Troop "H"; Private Perry, Troop "H"; third prize, Corporal Smith, Troop "G"; Sergeant Roth, Troop "G."

Mounted Wrestling.—First prize, Corporal Jones, Troop "A"; second prize, Corporal Cole, Troop "C"; third prize, Corporal Gilbert, Troop "I."

A handsome cup was awarded by the Fair Association for first place in each event.

THANKSGIVING DAY HORSE SHOW

A very successful horse show was held at Fort Oglethorpe, on Thanksgiving Day, under the management of Major Daniel D. Tompkins. The weather was ideal—a clear and crisp autumn day.

The events and winners were as follows:

First Event, Best Turned Out Squad.—First place, Troop "H," Sergeant O'Sullivan, Privates Kline, Klein, Davis, and Jones; second place, Troop "L," Corporal Monroe, Privates Buresh, Bohrer, Luttko, and Miller; third place, Troop "D," Corporal Forson, Privates Snyder, Kitchen, Smith, and Huston.

Second Event, Officers' Chargers.—First Captain Holman, "Snooks"; second, Major Overton, "Flash"; third, Lieutenant Jersey, "Chickamauga."

Third Event, Enlisted Men's Mounts.—First, Sergeant Gill, Troop "H," "Jimmis"; second, Sergeant Davison, Troop "D," "Datto"; third, Corporal McCaslan, Troop "L," "Maryland."

Fourth Event, Officers' Jumping.—First, Lieutenant Heilberg, "Bolshevik"; second, Captain McGee, "Jimmie Ford"; third, Captain Holman, "Snooks."

Fifth Event, Troopers' Jumping.—First, Corporal Roach, Troop "G," "Henry Ford"; second, First Sergeant Green, Troop "H," "Mickey"; third, First Sergeant Clark, Troop "K," "Nigger."

Sixth Event, Military Jumping, Officers.—First, Captain Holman, "Snooks"; second, Major Overton, "Flash"; third, Lieutenant Heilberg, "Bolshevik."

Seventh Event, Military Jumping, Troopers.—First, Corporal Chitty, Troop "K," "Nigger"; second, Sergeant Webb, Troop "G," "Steamboat"; third, First Sergeant Mikesell, Troop "B," "Bob."

Riding Competition for Andrews Cup.—First, Miss Dale, "Snooks"; second, Miss Cramer, "Bob"; third, Mrs. Broadhurst, "Mickey."

Total number of points won by troops for Regimental Cup: Troop "H," 13; Troop "G," 8; Troop "K," 6; Troop "D," 4; Troop "L," 4; Troop "B," 1.

* Owned by Colonel Foltz.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel C. J. Symmonds, Commanding

The year 1920 had an auspicious beginning for the 7th Cavalry when, on New Year's Day, the regimental football team played and won from the 5th Cavalry team from Marfa, at the High School Stadium, El Paso, by a score of 28-0, thereby becoming the department champions.

June 25 has been selected as Organization Day for the 7th Cavalry, and on that date an appropriate ceremony was held. The reasons underlying the selection are set forth in the following order:

*General Orders }
No. 11. }*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CAVALRY,
UNITED STATES ARMY, CAMP AT FORT BLISS, TEXAS, June 19, 1920.

1. Forty-four years ago today Major-General George A. Custer, then Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Cavalry, and in command of the regiment, was, with six troops, camped at the mouth of the Tongue River, when he received word from Major Marcus A. Reno, 7th Cavalry, who had been sent upon a scout with the other six troops of the regiment, that he had found a large Indian trail leading up the Rosebud River. General Custer immediately took up the march for the mouth of the Rosebud, which he reached two days later, thus beginning the march and taking up the Indian trail, which led to the climax of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1876, in the battle of the Little Big Horn of June 25.

2. In this battle General Custer and all of the officers and enlisted men under his direct command, consisting of the following, were killed: Lieutenant W. W. Cook, adjutant; Dr. G. E. Lord, surgeon; Troop "C," with Captain T. W. Custer and Lieutenant H. M. Harrington; Troop "E," with Lieutenants A. E. Smith and J. G. Sturgis; Troop "F," with Captain C. W. Yates and Lieutenant W. Van W. Reily; Troop "I," with Captain M. W. Keogh and Lieutenant J. J. Crittenden.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of enlisted men and Crow Indian scouts and Lieutenants Donald McIntosh (himself of Indian blood) and B. H. Hodgson were killed with the command under Major Reno, about three miles distant from the Custer field.

3. The following are the first two paragraphs of the letter of instructions issued to General Custer on June 22, three days before the battle:

CAMP AT MOUTH OF ROSEBUD RIVER,
MONTANA TERRITORY, June 22, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel CUSTER, 7th Cavalry.

COLONEL: The Brigadier-General commanding directs that, as soon as your regiment can be made ready for the march, you will proceed up the Rosebud in pursuit of the Indians, whose trail was discovered by Major Reno a few days since. It is, of course, impossible to give you any definite instructions in regard to this movement, and were it not impossible to do so the department commander has too much confidence in your zeal, energy, and ability to wish to impose upon you precise orders which might hamper your action when nearly in contact with the enemy. . . .

E. W. SMITH,

Captain 18th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

4. In commemoration of the date upon which the battle of the Little Big Horn was fought, a date observed in this regiment for many years past, June 25 is hereby designated as Regimental Organization Day, in conformity with paragraph 7, General Orders No. 8, War Department, current series, to be hereafter observed as a holiday in the 7th Cavalry.

By order of Colonel SYMONDS:

J. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Captain and Adjutant, 7th Cavalry, Adjutant.

On the day of the battle of the Little Big Horn, forty-four years ago today, Troop "M" was part of the command under Major Marcus A. Reno, 7th Cavalry, which consisted of Troops "M," "G," and "A," Indian scouts under Lieutenants Varnum and Hare and civilian interpreter Girard. The troop was under the command of Captain French.

Reno's command, which was reinforced by Benteen's battalion (as squadrons were then called) at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, consisting of Troops "D," "K,"

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and "H," was besieged until the morning of the 28th. Before being joined by Benteen, Reno had nearly run out of ammunition and had lost about twenty-nine enlisted men and Crow Indian scouts and Lieutenant Donald McIntosh (who was of Indian blood himself) and Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Reno's adjutant, and Dr. De Wolf, the surgeon. Benteen's ammunition was divided with Reno's men, which served until the arrival of the pack-train with ammunition, guarded by Troop "B," about 4.30 on the afternoon of the 25th.

The anniversary of the battle of the Little Big Horn was ceremoniously observed, the ladies of the regiment singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," at the conclusion, just as Mrs. Custer says in one of her books the hymn was sung by the ladies of the regiment on June 25, 1876, while, unknown to them, the tragic battle of the Little Big Horn was being fought. Incidental to the ceremonies, Colonel Charles J. Symmonds, the regimental commander, gave most interesting reminiscences of former members of the regiment, both enlisted and official, contemporaries of Custer. Lieutenant-Colonel Ben H. Dorcy read extracts from the descriptive magazine article by General E. S. Godfrey of the battle of the Little Big Horn.

As a closing incident to Organization Day, a brilliant hop was given in the District Officers' Club in the evening.

During the year, two horse shows were held by General Howze at Fort Bliss, the first under his authority as district commander and the second as post commander.

In the first show, held June 26, the honors were carried off by the 7th Cavalry, winning the cup by the highest aggregate number of points for the entire show. Honors for the horse shows, however, were equally divided with the 8th Cavalry, the latter regiment carrying off the cup in the second show, October 5.

On July 16 a swimming meet for all organizations of the district was held at Fort Bliss, the 7th Cavalry team winning with the highest aggregate score.

On August 4 and 5 a field meet was held while the First Squadron, Headquarters Troop, and the Machine-gun Troop were absent from the post, on a practice march at Elephant Butte Dam, but in spite of this heavy handicap the 7th Cavalry won all of the cups of the meet but one, six in all, the seventh cup going to the 82d Field Artillery.

The athletic record of Garry Owens for the year, as herein outlined, is manifestly one in which the regiment can take most satisfactory pride.

NINTH CAVALRY—Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.

Colonel C. D. Rhodes, Commanding

Recently the 9th Cavalry has instituted a series of contests which have for their object the stimulation of the pride of the members in the service and in their particular regiment. First, there was a series of mounted contests to make the trooper appreciate more fully what it means to care for and train his own mount. There were entries from all grades—officers, sergeants, corporals, and privates—and the contestants were marked on biting, complacency, seat, and on the various movements of the School of the Trooper. These tests were succeeded by competitive platoon drills, platoon tent-pitching, tugs of war, buglers' contests, Roman races, and so forth.

A less spectacular competition was inaugurated among the troops in August, to reward the respective troops that excelled in cleanliness of kitchens and dining-rooms, arrangement and condition of equipment, efficiency of paper-work, and the cleanliness and appearance of the stables. To the most efficient troop, after severe inspections, was awarded a sign of merit, so to speak, which was placed on the door of the orderly room, kitchen, store-room, or stable. The result has been to arouse an interest among the various organizations in the homely things of barrack life that has heightened to a great degree the efficiency of the whole command.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel E. B. Winans, Commanding

September found the regiment busy with field training, with a comprehensive schedule arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Selwyn D. Smith. The varied terrain in the reservation afforded excellent maneuvering ground for tactical and combat problems.

The polo team, comprising Major J. A. Robenson, Captain Leo G. Heffernan, Captain E. L. N. Glass, First Lieutenant Harry I. Stanton, Second Lieutenant John H. Healy, substitute, played the 1st Cavalry team at Douglas, winning both games of the sub-tournament to determine the Arizona District representative at El Paso. At the latter place our team was mauled by the 7th Cavalry team in two games, whose speed, teamwork, and goal-shooting accuracy amazed us. At the present writing we hear that the 7th cleaned up handily at Fort Sam Houston for the 8th Corps Area championship. We played at El Paso under the handicap of three partly crippled players, due to accidents on the field during practice games.

The regiment lost 112 men by transfer to the Cavalry School Detachment on November 2. The recruits arriving are of good caliber, and have made the regiment slightly over strength. We are still short of officers, having but one officer per troop.

Major Robenson's equitation class for the ladies has progressed enthusiastically from the slow-trot stage to jumping stiff hurdles.

Several large hops have been held at the club building lately, on the occasion of Major-General Dickman's visit, Hallowe'en, and Election night.

Anticipating a coming tournament with the 1st Cavalry, the polo field has been dragged and scraped, and a very fast field is now provided. A grand stand has been added for the spectators who attend the Wednesday and Sunday practice games. Several good players are developing fast, and an excellent team is in the making.

Under Colonel Winans' leadership in fostering mounted sports, a half-mile track has been laid out near the target range. Two race meets have had enthusiastic audiences, and, with the development of the "prospects" in the troops, real races will be a weekly feature.

With the return of K Troop from the border outposts, the whole regiment is in the garrison except the troop at Naco, which enjoys a fine post of its own.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel J. M. Jenkins, Commanding

Troop Movements.—Troop A, from Presidio of Monterey to Calexico, July 28, 1920; Troop D, from Presidio of Monterey to El Campo, August 16, 1920; Platoon Machine-gun Troop, from Presidio of Monterey to Calexico, August 26, 1920; Troop H, from Calexico to Presidio of Monterey, September 1, 1920; Troop E, from El Campo to Presidio of Monterey, August 31, 1920; Platoon Machine-gun Troop, from Calexico to Presidio of Monterey, August 31, 1920.

Early in October it was decided to re-establish Camp L. J. Hearn, and to move the troop from El Campo to Camp Hearn, leaving one platoon as a garrison at El Campo. At the same time orders were received at regimental headquarters to increase the strength of Troop D by forty men, bringing the strength of this troop up to one hundred. This troop is ideally situated at Camp Hearn, twelve miles from San Diego, in excellent temporary buildings of the cantonment type, with good shelter for its horses and excellent ground adjacent to the cantonment for drill and maneuvers. The platoon at El Campo is to be relieved monthly.

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The regiment was reported full strength (minimum strength, Tables of Organization, 1917) on September 30, 1920. Since then small detachments of recruits have been arriving from various points throughout the United States and troops average approximately eighty men.

Sufficient horses to mount the entire command have been requisitioned for and are expected early in December.

Schedules of instruction have been arranged so as to permit those desiring to take advantage of the E. and R. courses in the afternoon every facility for attending classes. These courses are quite popular, the results attained excellent, and, considering the youth of the average recruit, cannot help but be beneficial to the Army and country at large.

The supplementary target season has been completed by all recruits who joined since the completion of the regular season.

Troop G, Captain Pierce commanding, completed a seven-day practice march to San Jose and return, on November 14, for the purpose of taking part in the Armistice Day celebration at that place. The troop returned to the post in excellent condition, with no sore backs, which, considering the fact that 90 per cent of the men were recruits of less than three months' service, is considered quite remarkable.

Troop M, Lieutenant Burgess commanding, marched to Watsonville for the Armistice Day celebration, and the impression created by this troop was commented on favorably by the Chamber of Commerce.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel Edward Anderson, Commanding

The 13th Cavalry is again under the command of Colonel Edward Anderson, who returned to the regiment November 19, from a three months' leave. Colonel Roy B. Harper was in command during the absence of Colonel Anderson.

Proposed March.—Among the interesting bits of news that Colonel Anderson brought to the 13th Cavalry is the possibility of the longest march ever attempted by a military unit the size of a regiment, from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont—a distance of about three thousand miles. This is the tentative plan of the Chief of Cavalry. The proposed march will begin some time in the early spring and take about five months. New cavalry equipment will be tested during the march.

Armistice Day Celebration.—The community of Brackettville and the post observed Armistice Day by a joint celebration of two days, including Wild West, military, and other sports. A barbecue was held in connection with the celebration. The principal event of the celebration was a hard-fought game of football between the regimental teams of the 12th and 13th Cavalry. The final score was 7 to 0 in favor of the "Lucky 13th." Memorial services were held the following Sunday.

Turkey Shoot.—A turkey shoot was held at the target range the Saturday before Thanksgiving. The shoot was held under the direction of Lieutenant Michael Fody, who holds the President's Cup for marksmanship. The proceeds, amounting to \$50.00, were turned over to the Red Cross in their drive. Twenty-two turkeys were awarded to the winners, among whom were a number of ladies.

Improvements.—Fort Clark is having its share of improvements. The old storehouse on the northwest corner of the post has been remodeled into the Officers' Mess and Club House. A dining-room, kitchen, club and guest-room are on the lower floor. The ballroom occupies the entire upper floor, which opens out upon a covered veranda extending entirely around the building. The wooded section along the banks of the Las Moras is converted into a park of the same name, where the athletic field is situated. A football field has been laid out and is the scene of the football tournament which is being played for the troop championship of the regiment. The building formerly occupied by the

REGIMENTAL NOTES

Officers' Club, next to the post headquarters, has been transferred into the Hostess Service Club. A barracks has been fitted up as a Non-commissioned Club House. A large shipment of salvage pipe from Camp Travis has arrived and is to be used to pipe water from the post to the polo grounds on the drill field.

Miscellaneous.—The supplementary target-practice season for 1920 was completed by the regiment November 15, the regular course having been fired without qualification for pay or insignia. Troop "M" left Fort Clark for Camp Eagle Pass November 19 for a tour of duty on border patrol, relieving Troop "K," and on November 23 Troop "K" returned to the post. The second squadron is now stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas, having marched via the Rio Grande road, leaving here July 26, 1920. The 12th Cavalry (Palestine Guards), from Del Rio, camped on the reservation from September 16 to September 25, during which time they fired their combat practice and also opposed the 13th Cavalry in an interesting maneuver.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel Robert A. Brown, Commanding

The 14th Cavalry, after eight years of border service, has been transferred to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, with one squadron on detached service as guard at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

The post at Fort Des Moines was used during the war, first as an officers' training camp and later on as General Hospital No. 26, and was very much run down on account of not having been occupied by line troops for several years. Work has been going on in an endeavor to put the quarters and post back in proper shape and also install a heating plant in the riding hall.

While on the border, the regiment was separated and a great number of the organizations were on outpost, and no polo was played, but upon arrival at this post, polo was again started in the regiment. Major S. M. Williams has been assigned polo representative of the regiment, but, as the cold weather has set in, only riding-hall training can be followed. The prospects look very good for next season.

The regimental football team played a number of games with the American Legion organizations and outside teams in and around Des Moines this season.

Upon arrival of this regiment at Fort Des Moines the regiment was about 430 men short of the authorized strength, but recruits have been coming in at the rate of about one hundred a month, and we expect to be filled up to authorized strength about January 1, 1921.

The American Legion posts in this vicinity are very active, and a spirit of friendship is being developed between the Regular Army and the American Legion that is thought to be beneficial to both parties.

Many new officers have joined the regiment recently, but a corresponding number of old ones have been ordered on recruiting duty and on various other detached service.

Regimental hops for officers and enlisted men are being held weekly in the Service Club. A regimental dinner is being planned for the near future.

An active interest is being taken in the course in hippology that is being taken up in the officers' school. This course differs from the usual course of hippology, in that it consists of a series of thirty lectures each on assigned subjects and given by the different officers. Many new ideas on the horse, horse-breeding, and care of animals are being brought forth, and the course is felt to be doubly beneficial to all concerned. Aside from the purely professional side of the course, an officer learns how to get up on his feet and put his ideas in a logical sequence before his fellow-officers.

Thanksgiving Day came around with ideal Thanksgiving weather. The program of the day consisted mainly of big dinners, and the general sentiment of all is that the Government is a pretty fine host.

The Reserve Officers Department

MINOR TACTICS

THE PROBLEMS which appear in the Reserve Officers Department are taken from the course at the Cavalry School. The course in minor tactics at the school is for the junior officers of Cavalry and embodies the tactical principles and doctrine largely drawn from our own teachings and experiences. All of the map problems in the course are based on the Gettysburg 3-inch map.* The problem below was prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. I. Chapman, Cavalry.

MAP PROBLEM No. 4

Outposts

Maps: General Map—Gettysburg-Antietam.
Geological Survey—Gettysburg-Antietam 1/62500.
Gettysburg-Antietam 3" Map.

GENERAL SITUATION

The Potomac River separates hostile States—North, Red; South, Blue. The 1st Blue Cavalry Brigade, acting independently, has entered Red territory on a mission of reconnaissance, in the direction of Carlisle. Brigade Headquarters and the 2d Cavalry are due to reach Gettysburg October 21, 1920, from Union Bridge.

The 1st Blue Cavalry marches from Union Mills, October 21, 1920, via Littlestown and New Oxford, on New Chester.

Red forces are concentrating in the vicinity of Harrisburg, and advance Red troops of all arms are reported at Carlisle.

SPECIAL SITUATION (BLUE)

Contact with small Red Cavalry patrols was established October 20 by the 1st Blue Cavalry along the line of the Gettysburg-York Road, in the vicinity of New Oxford. The enemy patrols withdrew to the north and northwest.

At 3.00 p. m., at the northern exit of New Chester, Colonel A, commanding the 1st Blue Cavalry, dictates to his squadron commanders, his staff, and to Captain B, who has been summoned for that purpose, the following order:

Field Order
No. N. }

1ST BLUE CAVALRY,
NEW CHESTER, PA., October 21, 1920—3.00 p. m.

Map: *Gettysburg-Antietam G. S. 1/62500*

1. The enemy's cavalry patrols have retired to the north through HAMPTON and BOWLER toward YORK SPRINGS, and through HUNTERSTOWN toward TABLE ROCK. Brigade Headquarters and 2d Cavalry are due in GETTYSBURG this afternoon.

* Copies of the Gettysburg map and the Gettysburg-Antietam sheets, on which this problem is based, may be obtained from the United States Cavalry Association at five cents each, unmounted.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

Our patrols now in the vicinity of HAMPTON and HUNTERSTOWN are to return at dark.

2. The regiment halts for the night north of CONEWAGO CREEK, along the NEW CHESTER-OAK GROVE SCHOOL Road.

3. (a) Captain B, Troop B, will establish the outpost, holding the line—left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK due east of OAK GROVE SCHOOL, OAK GROVE SCHOOL, farm-house on CONEWAGO CREEK due south of OAK GROVE SCHOOL. Captain B will send patrols to BOWLDER, HEIDLERSBURG, and PLAINVIEW.

(b) The advance guard, Troop A, will cover the establishment of the outpost when it will join the regiment.

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, and 1st squadron will camp east of the OAK GROVE SCHOOL-NEW CHESTER Road. Administration Troop and 2d squadron will camp west of the OAK GROVE SCHOOL-NEW CHESTER Road.

The troop designated for interior guard will establish a detached post of one platoon south of CONEWAGO CREEK, on the OAK GROVE SCHOOL-NEW CHESTER Road, to hold the bridge and to observe the roads entering NEW CHESTER from points south of the stream.

(x) In case of attack, the outpost line of resistance will be reinforced.

4. C and F trains will join their troops.

5. Message center at first farm-house north of CONEWAGO CREEK, on the OAK GROVE SCHOOL-NEW CHESTER Road.

A,

Colonel.

Copy to :

C. O., 1st Bl. Cav. Brig.

File.

Dictated to :

C. O., 1st Sq.

C. O., 2d Sq.

C. O., Troop B.

Staff.

At the time this order is published the regiment is halted, dismounted, head of column at northern exit of New Chester (62.8-59.3). Troop B is at the head of the 1st squadron, at the bend of the road (62.8-59.1), just south of the point where the head of the column rests. Troop A, the advance guard during the day's march, has formed a march outpost, and the main body of the troop can be seen halted on the hill at the farm-house (62.2-60.0), about 600 yards northwest of the bridge.

Required:

I. Captain B's immediate action on receipt of the above order.

II. His estimate of the situation.

III. His outpost order.

SOLUTION

I. *Immediate Action of Captain B:*

He sends his orderly to the troop with the following verbal message to Lieutenant A, the second in command :

"Give my compliments to Lieutenant A and tell him to mount the troop and march it forward to this point, where I will join."

He then arranges with the colonel to permit the troop to water in Conewago Creek, near the bridge north of New Chester, before the rest of the regiment, so that the troop

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will be ready to go on outpost. He informs the colonel that he will reconnoiter the outpost line at once; that as soon as the troop is watered it will be held near the farm-house where Troop A is now halted, and that messages sent there will reach him.

Captain B joins the troop as it comes up, and to his lieutenants, the first sergeant, and sergeant commanding the auto-rifle platoon he gives the following warning order when they halt to water near the bridge:

"Enemy patrols retired to the north through HAMPTON and BOWLDER toward YORK SPRINGS and through HUNTERSTOWN toward TABLE ROCK."

"Patrols of the regiment are now in the vicinity of HAMPTON and HUNTERSTOWN. These will return to camp at dark. The regiment halts for the night just north of CONEWAGO CREEK, on both sides of this road. Headquarters at the first farm-house north of CONEWAGO CREEK, on the NEW CHESTER-OAK GROVE SCHOOL Road.

"This troop forms the outpost tonight.

"Lieutenant C will supervise watering the horses at once. He will then conduct the troop to the farm-house about 600 yards northwest of the bridge, where A Troop now is, and await orders.

"From the 3d platoon Lieutenant C will send patrols of four men each to BOWLDER, HEIDLERSBURG, and PLAINVIEW. These patrols will observe roads entering those points from the northeast, north, and northwest, remaining in observation until dark, when they will rejoin the troop.

"F and C trains will join the troop.

"Lieutenants A and B will accompany me on the reconnaissance of the outpost position."

DISCUSSION

Captain A has now arranged to water his troop, and to send out the patrols required by his mission, and has warned the troop of its coming duty. He could have marched the troop directly to the bend of the road, where Troop A now is, and from there have made an immediate disposition, to be corrected later. However, he would then have had the problem of watering his animals still to solve and but little time would have been gained. So he adopted the method stated.

He begins his reconnaissance by riding forward to Troop A with Lieutenants A and B, who will command some portions of the outpost. Here he learns from Captain A all the latter has learned of the enemy situation, of the present disposition of Troop A, and of the terrain. Captain A points out to him the features that are visible from the top of Oak Grove School Ridge.

Captain B, with his two lieutenants, then rides along the line of resistance fixed by the halt order, meanwhile estimating his situation and formulating his outpost order.

II. Captain B's Estimate of the Situation:

1. THE MISSION:

To form the outpost, holding the line—left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK, due east of Oak Grove School, Oak Grove School, farm-house due south of Oak Grove School. To patrol to Bowlder, Heidlersburg, and Plainview.

2. THE ENEMY:

Only cavalry patrols have been seen in our immediate front. These, by their retirement toward the northwest, indicate the presence of some larger hostile body in that

THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

vicinity. There is nothing to indicate enemy intentions, but his movements in any force after dark will be confined to roads. He cannot approach to within three miles of the outpost line before dark without being observed.

3. OUR OWN FORCES:

The camp of the regiment is protected by Oak Grove School Ridge from direct hostile fire and observation. Roads from the camp will permit of ready reinforcement from the main body, if necessary.

Three patrols of the troop (one-half platoon) will have had 10 miles added to their march of 22 miles and will not get in till after dark. These patrols should be given the easiest portion of the duty during the night.

Patrols from the main body to Hampton and Hunterstown will also be coming in about dark. These patrols may have valuable information about the enemy. Our outpost line must also be warned of their expected approach.

4. THE TERRAIN:

Line of resistance is on high ground, not commanded by anything in the vicinity which might be occupied by the enemy.

Three groups of roads enter the outpost line from the enemy direction: the two roads joining at the road fork 600 yards north of Conewago Creek Bridge, the two roads joining at Oak Grove School, and the road crossing Conewago Creek $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of New Chester and then running east along the left bank of the stream. Each of these roads or road forks must be held with sufficient force to stop small enemy forces and to hold a large enemy force until reinforcements can be obtained from some formed body in rear.

There are no interior roads in the position south of Oak Grove School. Communication with and reinforcement of any troops near the farm-house (61.3-59.0) on Conewago Creek from any central position would therefore be difficult.

5. POSSIBLE PLANS:

(a) To divide the line of resistance into three sectors, assigning a platoon as picket to each.

1. Picket on road 800 yards northeast of road fork 500, with an outguard on the road still farther to the northeast, and another on the road to the Herman farm where the road crosses the ridge (62.5-60.4).

2. Picket at Oak Grove School, with outguards on the roads to the northeast and the northwest.

3. Picket at the western farm-house (61.3-59.0), the left bank of the Conewago south of Oak Grove School, with an outguard on the road toward the ford west of the farm-house. To cover the western edge of the woods between this farm and Oak Grove School by patrols.

This gives a complete line of observation, so far as the roads are concerned, permits intervening ground to be patrolled from the pickets, and gives sufficient strength on each probable line of approach to stop small hostile forces or to hold larger ones until reinforcements can arrive from the main body. It leaves no central support.

(b) To have a central support, such as at the farm-house where troop halted, with outguards along the line of resistance on the roads which are the probable lines of enemy approach. This provides observation at all important points, but gives but little power of resistance at any one point. Lack of roads to the southwestern half of the line will make reinforcement difficult. Rejected.

(c) To have a central support with three pickets. This divides the troop into four component parts. There are but three main divisions of riflemen. One platoon, at least,

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would have to be so divided as to have no resisting power. All the divisions would be small, and nothing would be gained by a division into four parts instead of three. Rejected.

6. DECISION :

To divide the line into three sectors with one platoon in each as a picket:

No. 1. Left bank of Conewago Creek, about 1,000 yards northeast of New Chester Bridge, to include the road running southeast from Herman. Picket on the road 800 yards northeast of road fork 500.

No. 2. Road running southeast from Herman, exclusive to include the western edge of the wood for a distance of 400 yards southeast of Oak Grove School. Picket at Oak Grove School.

No. 3. From a point on the western edge of the wood about 400 yards southwest of Oak Grove School to the left bank of Conewago Creek. Picket at the western farm-house (61.3-59.0) on Conewago Creek.

To assign one auto-rifle squad to each platoon.

To establish the troop picket line and mess at the farm-house (62.2-60.0), about 600 yards northwest of New Chester Bridge.

To open fences so as to secure trails between the pickets and from the pickets to the troop mess.

To retain at the troop one man from each squad to care for horses, furnish picket line guard, kitchen police, etc.

III. The Order:

On his return to the troop, Captain A then publishes the following order:

Field Order } TROOP A, 1ST BLUE CAVALRY, FARM-HOUSE,
No. N. } $\frac{3}{4}$ MILE N. W. NEW CHESTER, PA., October 21, 1920—4.00 p. m.

Map: Gettysburg-Antietam, 3-inch, New Oxford Sheet

1. No further information of the enemy.

Patrols from the troop are in the vicinity of BOWLDER, HEIDLERSBURG, and PLAINVIEW. Patrols from the regiment are near HAMPTON and HUNTERSTOWN. These patrols return after dark.

2. Troop A forms the outpost, holding the line—left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK east of OAK GROVE SCHOOL-OAK GROVE SCHOOL left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK at farm-house due south of OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

3. (a) The 1st platoon, Lieutenant A, will establish Picket No. 1 on the road about 800 yards northeast of road fork 500 and will hold the sector, left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK, to include the road running southeast from HERMAN.

The 2d platoon, Lieutenant B, will establish Picket No. 2 at OAK GROVE SCHOOL and will hold the sector from the road running southeast from HERMAN, exclusive, to a point on the western edge of the woods 400 yards southwest of OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

The 3d platoon, Lieutenant C, will establish Picket No. 3 at the western farm-house, on the left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK, 1,200 yards south of OAK GROVE SCHOOL and will hold the sector from a point on the western edge of the woods 400 yards southwest of OAK GROVE SCHOOL to the left bank of CONEWAGO CREEK, inclusive.

Patrols will be sent on the odd hours from Pickets No. 1 and No. 3 to Picket No. 2 and on the even hours from Picket No. 2 to Pickets No. 1 and No. 3.

Pickets No. 1 and No. 3 will open trails to Picket No. 2 and to farm-house at the bend of the road 600 yards northwest of NEW CHESTER BRIDGE. One auto-rifle squadron will be attached to each rifle platoon.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

4. Field and combat trains will park at the farm-house 600 yards northwest of NEW CHESTER BRIDGE, where the troop mess and picket line will be established. One man from each squadron will be detailed for duty at troop headquarters.

5. Message center at the farm-house 600 yards northwest of NEW CHESTER BRIDGE.

B,
Captain.

Copy to:

Colonel A.

Major A.

File.

Dictated to:

Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers in presence of troop.

SITUATION II

Based on Captain B's warning order, give Lieutenant C's action and orders to the patrols.

SOLUTION

During the time the troop is watering, Lieutenant C warns the leaders of the fact that they are to be sent on patrol. On arrival at the farm-house at the bend of the road, Lieutenant C dismounts the troop and assembles the patrols at a point on the ridge overlooking the country to the north and northwest. He then spreads his map out on the ground and orients the group. He points out various well-defined landmarks and then dictates to the patrol leaders, in the presence and hearing of their patrols, the following:

Field Order}
No. N. } 3D PLATOON, TROOP A, 1ST CAVALRY, OAK GROVE
 } SCHOOL RIDGE, NEAR NEW CHESTER, PA., October 21, 1920—3.30 p. m.

Map: Gettysburg-Antietam G. S. 1/62500

1. Enemy patrols have retired through HAMPTON and BOWLDER (pointing) toward YORK SPRINGS (pointing).

The regiment camps on the road just north of the bridge. Patrols from the regiment are near HAMPTON and HUNTERSTOWN (pointing).

The troop forms the outpost tonight along this ridge.

2. The platoon sends patrols to BOWLDER, HEIDLERSBURG, and PLAINVIEW.

3. Corporal A's patrol will proceed via this road (pointing to the HERMAN-MARCH-MYERS Road) to high ground in the vicinity of BOWLDER, and observe the town and the roads entering it from the northeast, north, northwest.

Corporal B's patrol will proceed via this road (pointing to the OAK GROVE SCHOOL-BELMONT SCHOOL Road) to high ground in the vicinity of the HEIDLERSBURG, and observe the town and roads entering it from the north, northwest, and west.

Private C's patrol will proceed via this road (pointing to the road which crosses CONEWAGO CREEK west of NEW CHESTER and leads via WOODSIDE SCHOOL) to high ground in the vicinity of PLAINVIEW, and observe the town and roads approaching it from the northeast, north, northwest, and west.

x. Any advance of hostile forces as large as a troop will be promptly reported.

Patrols will remain in observation until dark, when they will rejoin the troop.

4. . . .

5. Messages to troop headquarters at this farm-house (pointing to the farm-house where the troop is now halted).

C,
Lieutenant.

Copy to Captain B.

Dictated to Corporals A and B and Private C.

Each patrol leader jots down in his note book the order as given by Lieutenant C.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

DISCUSSION

Lieutenant C's orders direct him to send from his own (3d) platoon patrols of four men each to Bowlder, Heidersburg, and Plainview. These patrols will observe roads entering those points from the northeast, north, and northwest and remain in observation until dark, when they will rejoin the troop.

Lieutenant C has but three corporals in his platoon. He knows that in all probability his platoon will have some outpost duty to perform before the return of the three patrols after dark. He therefore selects his 1st squadron and Corporal B and three men of the 2d squadron for the duty, selecting his most capable soldier in the 1st squadron for the duty of commanding one of the patrols from that squadron.

Lieutenant C has observed the integrity of units in making up his patrol details. He has left one complete squad with its corporal and one-half another squad, for which he must designate a leader until the corporal returns.

Lieutenant C selects the routes for the patrols, thus insuring that three different roads will be reconnoitered and nothing lost by duplication of effort. He also endeavors to select routes by which he believes the enemy might advance, so that such an advance would be observed and reported. He does not specify the routes by which the patrols are to return. Preferably the patrols will return, after dark, over the same routes used on their outward journey. However, the situation may demand the use of a different route. The patrol leader must determine this and not be hampered by unnecessary instructions. Neither does Lieutenant C specify the point which the patrol is to use for observation. A hill selected by Lieutenant C from his map, which does not show timber, buildings, etc., might not be suitable in actual practice. This is left to the judgment of the patrol leader in this case, since it is the observation of certain villages and certain roads that is important. In some instances, with a different mission, some well-defined height, as Round Hill or Chestnut Hill, might be specified. In the case in hand no such well-defined height is shown on the map near to the points to be observed.

Sometimes it is advisable to designate the point at which returning patrols will enter the outposts. In this case Lieutenant C does not yet know the disposition that Captain B will make; hence he can only inform the patrols that the troop will outpost the general line of the ridge and trusts to the leaders using their best judgment in approaching that line after dark.

Lieutenant C does not specify anything in the way of equipment or rations. The men, being in campaign, have two reserve rations in their saddle pockets. The wagons are not yet up and nothing additional is procurable. Hot supper will be kept for the men on their return. Similarly, horses will be watered, groomed, and fed on the return of the patrols. Camp not yet being established, no change in equipment is advisable.

SITUATION III

Based on Captain B's field orders, what dispositions and details are made by Lieutenant B in the 2d sector?

SOLUTION

Captain B's order requires Lieutenant B, with the 2d platoon, to hold the sector: from the road running southeast from Herman, exclusive, to a point on the western edge of the woods 400 yards southwest of Oak Grove School, and to send patrols on the even hours to Pickets Nos. 1 and 3. For this duty Lieutenant B has three rifle squads and one auto-rifle squad, less one man from each squad. Of the auto-rifle squad, four men are not armed with the rifle. Of the four, three will be used as picket sentinels. The other man is available for patrol duty. (At night the pistol is a satisfactory weapon for

THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

patrol duty.) The platoon has the three rifle squads for duty with the outguards and for patrol duty.

There are two roads, those forming the fork at Oak Grove School, to guard. The wood south of Oak Grove School has also to be guarded against enemy patrols, but patrolling ordered by the captain will accomplish this.

Lieutenant B decides:

To put 1st, 2d, and 3d rifle squads and the auto-rifle squad as a picket at the road fork at Oak Grove School.

To have a double sentinel post on each road 50 yards in advance of the picket at the road fork.

To barricade the roads after dark with wire (from the fences) 25 yards in front of the sentinel posts.

To patrol at the even hours with patrols of two men each to Pickets Nos. 1 and 2.

To use three men of the auto-rifle squad as picket sentinels.

Lieutenant B figures up his available strength and makes his detail as follows:

Available (in addition to platoon sergeant):

	Corporals.	Privates.
Three rifle squads.....	3	18
One auto-rifle squad.....	1	6 (four armed with pistols only).
Total.....	4	24

Required:

For the picket:

	Corporals.	Privates.
Three reliefs for corporal.....	3	..
Three reliefs for picket sentinel.....	..	3
Three reliefs for two double sentinel posts.....	..	12
Two reliefs for two two-men patrols.....	1	7
Two auto-rifle gunners.....	..	2
Total.....	4	24

The United States Cavalry Association

NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE with the terms of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on the third Monday in January, 1921. At this meeting will take place the election of officers of the Association to replace the officers who have been serving as an emergency body under appointment by the President of the Association. The Constitution states: "The election shall be by ballot, and a plurality of all votes cast in person or by proxy shall elect" (Sec. 4, Art. VI). Seven vacancies are to be filled, namely, President, Vice-President, and five members of the Executive Council. Every member of the Association, regular or associate, is entitled to a vote. Only regular members shall be eligible to hold office. For convenience of members, a proxy is printed below. Cut this out and send it to the Secretary.

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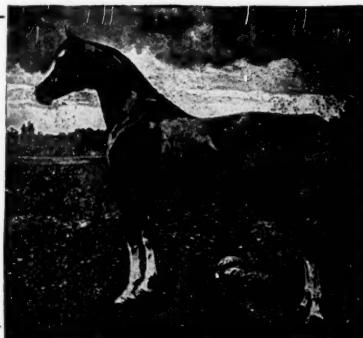
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